THE PACIFIC.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER, devoted to Religion, Education and General news.

It is the organ of no sect or party—started with no purpose of gain, and pledged to the great interests of religion and education—it commends itself to the consideration and support of every citizen of California.

Published THURSDAY MORNINGS, for the Trustees, at the office southwest corner Clay and Sansome Streets, by TOWNE & BACON, Printers and Publishers.

TERMS.—For one year, payable in advance, $5 00. For Six Months, payable in advance, $3 00. Five copies $20 00.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at low rates.

☞ All Letters relating to the business affairs of the paper should be addressed to the Publishers; and those regarding the editorial department to Rev. J. H. WARNER.

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The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

VOLUME VIII. SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1859. NUMBER 41.

POETRY.

For the Pacific.

THE BAPTISM.

BY MRS. M. D. STRONG.

To this sacred font I bring thee,
Thou child of my latest love,
And lay thy young life on the altar
Of the merciful One above;
And my heart to the Throne ascendeth,
While the holy words are said
And the pearly drops fall gently
On thy fair unconscious head.

Ere thy foot in the path hath wandered
That off from the narrow bears,
Where the flowers the Father soweth
Are choked by the world's rank cares;
Ere thy fresh young lip hath tasted
The bitter founts of earth,
And life-clouds the glory shadowed
That shines on the spirit's birth.

May the love, that is Life Eternal,
And the trust that is peace untold,
And the hope that is full of glory
With thine opening life unfold;
O! then shalt thou walk in safety,
As the swift years bear thee hence
And steal from thy brow so stainless
Its beautiful innocence.

And I know, should the step of the spoiler
Ever stray where my pearls are hid,
Should the babe that sleeps in the cradle
Sleep under the coffin-lid,
By the love that to mine hath answered
In each smile from thy blue eyes given—
By this one earth-mark on thy spirit
I shall know thee, my child, in heaven!

SELF-KNOWLEDGE.

Lord, many times I am aweary quite
Of my own self, my sin and vanity;
Yet be not thou, or I am lost outright,
Weary of me.

And hate against myself I often bear,
And enter with myself in fierce debate;—
Take thou my part against myself, nor share
In that just hate.

Best friends might loathe us, if what things perverse
We know of ourselves they also knew;—
Lord, Holy One! if thou, who knowest worse,
Shouldst loathe us too!

—*French.*

CORRESPONDENCE FROM JAPAN.

We have received a copy of the following interesting letter from Rev. V. D. Collins, who left our city a few months ago for Philadelphia, via China:

HAKODADI, JAPAN, Aug. 3d, 1859.

EDITOR PACIFIC:—I left Honolulu in the bark Melita, Wm. Polleys, Captain, on the 19th of April last. After getting clear of the Islands, we steered a little south of west in order to keep the trades, and when in 160 W. lon. changed to N. W., making the Japanese coast in 40 N. lat. on the twenty-third day out. We sighted several long, low, uninhabited islands on our way. After reaching the coast of Japan, we had light variable winds and pleasant weather. I doubt whether any coast in the world exceeds in beauty that along which we sailed day after day. In the background, were the summits of lofty mountains covered with snow, while their slopes and valleys toward the sea were crowded thick with dark forests, or dressed in living green. A large number of towns and villages are scattered along the coast, but they made but a sorry appearance, as the houses were low and unpainted, forming scarcely any contrast with the shore. In the mornings, large numbers of junks would venture out from the coast, but at sundown, or when the sky threatened, would make for the land. After sighting land, we were some two days in reaching Hakodadi, owing to calms and light winds, but with most lovely weather. We found no current setting to the northward, as generally reported, though we had excellent opportunities for observation. Over thirty whales were seen during our voyage along the Japanese coast—several not one hundred yards from the vessel. On entering the straits of Langar, we fell in with quite a fleet of junks bound, like ourselves, for Hakodadi. On our right, at the entrance of Volcano Bay, a mountain was feebly smoking, while to the southwest the shore of Niphon was plainly seen. On clear days, one can easily see across the straits of Hakodadi, being not more than fifteen or twenty miles wide. The entrance to the Bay of Hakodadi is about four miles wide, while the harbor extends some five miles inland; and for accessibility and safety is one of the finest in the world.

It was nightfall when we made the high promontory, at the inner base of which is Hakodadi, so that it was after midnight when our anchor was let go, amid hundreds of junks in the harbor. Early the next morning, I was awakened by the songs of the half naked Japanese boatmen, who were crossing the harbor in different directions. On going on deck, a novel and picturesque scene was spread out before me. About two hundred junks and three Russian war steamers were at anchor near by; a magnificent amphitheatre of hills and mountains extending all around, while on the southern side of the bay, the town nestled amid groves of fir and cypress—on the opposite side being fishing villages, and in the distance a volcano. About seven o'clock the custom house officers came aboard, each man carrying two swords, and dressed very neatly according to Japanese ideas. After despatching all necessary business, our Captain informed the officials that he had brought as passengers, from San Francisco, Toro, a Japanese, who had been shipwrecked some years ago in company with Joseph Hecko and others. All the way from San Francisco, Toro had been in doubt as to his reception, whether as a sort of *lion*, having travelled in foreign parts, or to lose his head for having left his native land. When ordered to enter the cabin, he trembled all over and prostrated himself before the officials, nor did he dare to rise until told to do so. After stating his case, he was taken ashore under charge of officers, and all his clothing, American presents, curiosities, &c., together with some six hundred dollars in silver, were taken possession of by the Government. I saw him a day afterwards at the Governor's office, when he entered the room on his hands and knees, dressed in Japanese costume, and his hair turned up ready to be dressed in the Niphon style. I have often inquired after Toro—as we became well acquainted on board ship—but have never learned his fate. A Japanese official told me, however, that he had been sent south to his home, according to his request, and I think it probable, but these officials are not truthful. I would state here that Joseph Hecko has arrived at Kanagawa, and is employed by our Minister, Mr. Harris, in some capacity.

On going ashore at Hakodadi I was struck with the solidity of the sea-wall, built of hewn stone, and arranged with special reference to receiving and unloading cargo with lighters. Most of the large commercial houses are situated on a street running parallel with the shore, and thus extend back to this wall—there being no street fronting the water. The streets of Hakodadi are generally narrow, without side walks, but clean, with open sewers on each side, where all the filth of the town is thrown. They seldom have fall enough to drain the water, and the consequence is, that the odor arising therefrom, especially in summer, is anything but healthy or agreeable. The principal street is about two miles long, filled with all sorts of shops—the owners dwelling in the rear, or overhead. In fact, Hakodadi is a town of shops, where are found, among other things, coarse thick cotton goods, crapes, silks, common earthern and china ware lacqnered, bowls, cups, stands, boxes, chop sticks, cheap cutlery, ready made clothing, sandals of wood and rice straw, articles of worship, glassware, paper hangings, copper ware, books, stationary, articles of vertu, &c.; besides rice, wheat, barley, pulse, dried fish, seaweed, tea, salt, sugar, saki, soy, charcoal, eggs, sweet potatoes, flour, preserved fruits, candies, cakes, tobacco, pipes, &c. I cannot stop, however, to describe the town, as it is well done, in the main, in Commodore Perry's book. I have visited every part of it, and everything worth seeing. I have been in a great many Japanese houses, broken bread with the families, that is, taken rice, tea, and cakes, and tried to see all I could. There is a general air of neatness, but nakedness in all native houses, for they have little or no furniture of any kind; and were it not for the neat mats, the paper hangings, and the little oratories for worship, the rooms would be quite empty.—Few of the houses—generally built of pine—have yards or any out-of-door conveniencies, the water closets, &c., being at the front door over the sewers, or *no where* in particular.

The town is rapidly improving. Many new houses are being built, especially in the suburbs. Of public improvements, the Governor's house, the new custom house and fort, and the Russian Consulate, embracing residence, office, church, hospital, &c., are the chief, all of which I should like to describe, but have not space; also the ship yard, where several schooners have been built after American models. At the present time there are not many foreign residents in Hakodadi: among them may be mentioned the Russian Embassey, consisting of Consul and wife, physician and wife, secretary, priest, American Commercial Agent, Mr. Rice; Capt. Fletcher and wife, Messrs. Bates (physician,) Smith (merchant,) Stephenson, and a few others. Messrs. Fletcher & Smith are the only foreigners permanently located here in business. At the present time, nearly all foreigners occupy either temple buildings, or temporary dwellings on sacred ground. The authorities are anxious to locate foreigners out of town, but the Americans object, and justly.

In regard to business operations here, I do not profess to be sufficiently acquainted to give a just opinion. It will be a long time before the Japanese will get into the habit of using or consuming foreign articles. The great mass of the people are very poor, and at present live on two or three cents per day; besides, the country has ingenuity and resources enough to manufacture almost anything brought here. Since the new treaty went into effect on the 4th of July last, just one month ago, there has been greater freedom to foreigners in the way of trade, as foreign silver has been taken by weight in all the shops; still the people are shy in all other respects, and I do not wonder. Already there have been so many displays of depravity in the way of drunkenness, fights, and licentiousness, that foreign morals stand very low; but of this by and by. During the present season, some thirty-five whalers have been in here, besides about thirty-five other foreign vessels—Russian, Dutch and English men-of-war, and English and American merchantmen. There are usually about two hundred junks in the harbor. Of course, the chief business done here by foreigners is in supplying the foreign shipping with provisions, and in buying cargo.

Persons here buying cargo, provisions, etc., complain of high prices, Japanese duplicity, slowness and general vexation, but some of these things, it is hoped, will be remedied in time. Unless somebody turns their attention to supplying the shipping with meat, vegetables, etc., whalers declare they will not return again—but they will. Although Hakodadi contains over 6000 inhabitants, there is no such thing as a public market, where perishable articles are sold; not even a pound of meat anywhere to be found, it being against the religion of the country to kill animals. It is certainly surprising, that a country so wonderfully rich in soil, climate, labor, etc., should be so poor off for the necessaries of life. This is owing, of course, chiefly to the religion and habits of the people—the former prohibiting the taking of animal life, while fish, rice, sea weed and tea, constitute the leading articles of consumption, at least in the north.

I find I am getting my letter longer than I anticipated, and must pass over many items in order to get to my journey's end. It is impossible for a person unacquainted with the language of a people, who has been but a few weeks among them, to judge truly of their interior and social life, or of the spirit of their institutions. Nothing has vexed me more than to see thousands of native books, and to come in contact with intelligent men, and yet be unable to learn scarcely anything. I shall speak, therefore, mostly of those things which I have observed as I have walked in the streets and country, or been in their dwellings, schools, temples, feasts, etc., etc. I would simply say in reference to the Government, that it seems absolutely despotic, and preserves its power by a system of checks; that is, of *official surveillance* and *mutual responsibility* among all classes. Where there are such strict laws, regulating every act of life, without any freedom or foreign intercourse, there must be general order, quietness, obedience.

There has been a great deal written in regard to the civilization of Japan, and I think the matter has been overstated; yet I doubt whether ordinary commercial intercourse will be an advantage. For a people so isolated, they are certainly very remarkable. But I cannot particularize, as the subject is well discussed in "Perry's Expedition." In regard to the physical condition of the people, I have seen no absolute want, unless the beggars at the gates of the temple prove it, because rice and fish constitute the main support, which are very cheap; but I have seen thousands whose lives were not much above the cattle about them. The extremes of happiness and misery are seen more in some other countries than here; and if we leave out the elements of general knowledge, freedom and Christianity, certainly the Japanese are to be envied. The inhabitants of Jeddo are superior, physically, to those of Niphon. I have never seen finer looking men and women; and as the men at work, in summer, wear nothing but a narrow band of cotton around the loins, while in the bath houses both sexes are entirely nude, the opportunities for observation are many. The Japanese never bathe, if they can help it, in the sea, but have bath-houses something like those in Turkey, supplied with hot and cold water. There are four of these bath-houses in Hakodadi for the common people, and in the afternoon they are crowded with men, women and children, rubbing and scrubbing each other with great gusto. To a foreigner it is a very disgusting sight. Indeed, I have never seen so great a lack of modesty in both sexes—(but I cannot particularize)—as here in Japan, and I have seen many strange countries. While I am showing the dark sides of Japanese life, let me exhibit that which is gloomiest of all—though now highly favored nations exhibit nearly the same—if not worse. There is one portion of Hakodadi, the best built, (and which is illustrated in Perry's Expedition) which is devoted to prostitution, where I have counted fifteen large houses built for this special purpose, filled with young girls. And while many hindrances have been placed in the way of foreigners, in a business point of view, the Government erected for their convenience and patronage an immense house of prostitution, in fact the largest in the city, and it is now being extended. I will venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that the Government has received a larger revenue by prostituting females to foreigners, than by any other *single* source of foreign revenue—all, I was going to say, put together. I need not assure you, that this place is exclusively patronized by American, Russian and English seamen, and others, and is the worst *hell* in Hakodadi.

One day, on board a vessel in the harbor, in company with a Japanese interpreter, I was speaking with him in regard to Buddhism. Among other things he said: "Our priests teach us that there is a hell, in the world of spirits, but we have hells enough there"—pointing to the "tea houses" in sight. Licentiousness is the crying sin of Japan. It pervades its literature, and is illustrated on the finest paper with engravings painted in gold, silver, and the richest colors, down to the coarse outline cuts for sailors and boors. It is written also on the bodies of many of the people, where disease shows itself even on little children, as at the Sandwich Islands. Every evening of the year, there houses of prostitution, called *tea houses* by certain letter-writers, too modest or designing to be truthful, are open for business. The best looking girls, richly dressed, are seated on seats in beautiful front rooms opening on the street, separated by a wide lattice work, so that all who pass may see. There the girls sit, smoke, chat, play guitars, or try to look interesting, until called within, while crowds of men, women and children stand in the streets looking in, or making obscene, rude or critical remarks. There are Americans here who feel outraged at the existence of the *American Tea House*, as it is called, since it is not only a deep disgrace to that name, but it is diseasing and robbing our seamen. No one can estimate the influence which this house has made on the public opinion of the Japanese in regard to the morals of foreigners; and sure am I, no teachers of Christianity will make much progress here while these things continue, and where Satan has so much the start, aided by thousands of men who know so well "the way that leadeth unto life." It is all very well for letter-writers and money-makers to tell how to Christinize Japan—how commerce is to do it—how foreign example is to do it—how each merchant, seaman and official is to be a sort of *latent* missionary, etc.; but alas, where was it ever done! Besides, commerce introduces evil as well as good, and exhibits vice as well as virtue.

The Japanese understand this, and fear it; thus, opium is strictly prohibited, and spirits pay very high duties. In real fact, they want no foreign commerce.

[Continued next week.]



COLLEGE SCHOOL AT OAKLAND.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PACIFIC.

MY DEAR FRIEND:—Let me again carry you to our Capitol. We will enter the old Hall of Representatives, where the figures for Crawford's Architrave are temporarily ranged around. When I contemplate it, I feel how readily one can read the history of a nation in its sculpture. Often have I stood before bas-reliefs in "Old Rome," admiring their exquisite workmanship, but until I read the history of my own country delineated by the hand of Crawford, I never fully realized what the marble could breathe forth. There in the centre, is the figure of "America," represented as a noble woman. On one side stands the woodman with his lifted ax, felling a tree. Next the trapper, with his gun in hand, carrying a load of game on his back, dressed in the costume of a backwoodsman. The next figure is an Indian warrior, seated on the ground; his head rests on his hand, while in his face you read the story of his wrongs. This figure, its whole conception and execution, is thought one of Crawford's finest efforts. At the side of the Indian sits his weeping wife, her infant in her arms, whilst her face is turned towards the grave of her country, which terminates this side of the architrave.

We will return to the middle figure of "America." On her right stands the soldier, in full U. S. uniform, who has fought for possession of the land—next, the mechanic, with brawny arm, lifting his tool of trade. Then, with the true characteristic of our country, comes the schoolmaster, seated, with a little boy before him, whose eye is bent on his book, as the master points out the lesson—two noble looking boys follow with books and satchels on their backs; one has his hand grasping the shoulder of the other to attract his attention, and both with an earnest, intelligent expression, are looking upward in a sort of "Excelsior" style.

Agriculture and commerce are represented by the plough, sheaves of wheat, bags of flour, and casks of money, which are happily grouped along until the architrave is finished on the side of civilization. Thus, we begin with the grave of the poor Indian; the eye ascends to the figure of America, and descends to the full development of her national prosperity.

It is our nation's history told in marble, and read at a glance. It recalls the songs of her poets. The touching lines of Sprague, in his National Ode, speaking of the Red Man, rise up before us:

"They call him savage. Oh! be just,
His outraged feelings scan.
A voice comes forth, 't is from the dust,
The Savage was a Man.

"Think ye he loved not?
Who stood by, and in his cares took part,
Woman was there to bless his eye,
The Savage had a heart."

We follow on the marble history, and the lines of Holmes rise up:

"Scarce steal the winds that sweep his woodland tracks,
The larches perfume from the Settler's ax,
Ere, like a vision of the morning air,
His slight-framed steeple marks the house of prayer."

We have sculptors that make the very stones cry out our story,—Poets to breathe it forth in sweet numbers,—Warriors to guard us,—Statesmen to rule,—A fair country to enjoy, of boundless extent, and washed by two great oceans,—The Earth filled with treasures, and yet its surface is bending beneath the weight of rich harvests. We have Political Freedom, Religious Freedom, and one language. Surely, God hath not so dealt with any nation. We are a wonder to ourselves, a wonder to the world. All the greatness of past ages rises up in our history purified a hundred-fold. The Romans made their captives build in chains the mighty works which now stand as monuments of their nation's greatness. The "Apollo Belvidere," and other wonderful pieces of sculpture, purely Greek in character, are said to be the work of Grecian captives.

But we call the Sons of Italy to our shores, not only to embellish our Capitol, but to give them the highest privileges ever offered to Man—that of being American freemen. When I visited the workshops around the Capitol, I saw some most exquisite specimens of workmanship in bronze—wreaths of flowers delicately wrought, such as Solomon in all his glory might have envied. Crawford was to have executed the bronze doors of the Capitol, and had drawn designs of them, which have been photographed, and sent to the Government by his wife, with the hope that she might be permitted to fulfill the order, as the work of his studio is still going on, and orders are now executed there, under the direction of Mrs. Crawford, which have given perfect satisfaction. All his old workmen continue to be employed in his studio. We hope that his rare genius will still find such appreciation in the hearts of his countrymen, that they will allow him, "though dead, to speak to them again." All we have ever seen of Crawford's has borne the impress of Genius, and as he is lost to us forever, we hope this tribute will be paid to his memory.

I visited the President, and some Members of the Cabinet. All around was tranquil and rational, going on steadily, without regard to the violent political excitement which we find all over the country. I only regret that I could not have remained there longer. Yours truly.

WASHINGTON CITY.

A MOTHER'S INFLUENCE.

"Why are you so sad, Herbert?" said Mrs. Orton, as she laid her hand caressingly on her son's head.

Herbert Orton looked up into his mother's face, and a painful smile broke over his fine countenance. He replied:

"It is enough to make me look sad, when I think of my present condition and future prospects."

"Cheer up, Herbert, better days will come by-and-by. There is a bright side as well as a dark side to look upon."

"Yes," returned Herbert, clasping her hand in his; "I am glad, for your sake, that you find a bright side. When I think of the time and money expended to qualify me for a physician, and now see others around me pressed with business in the profession, while I sit here idle, I cannot help feeling low-spirited. I wish I had, at father's death, abandoned my studies, and sought some other pursuit which would have afforded us a comfortable maintenance. For six months I have been here waiting for practice, and have waited in vain, till I have become heart-sick."

Tears gathered in his mother's eyes, but, striving to appear cheerful, she said:

"Do not be discouraged. It is true you have been unsuccessful thus far, but I do not believe it will always be so. You have talent to make your way in your profession, whenever you have an opportunity to show it, and that often comes when we least expect it."

"But I cannot wait much longer. The little money I had left, on the completion of my studies, is nearly gone; and I must seek some employment that will relieve you from the necessity of toiling early and late with your needle, as you are compelled to now," said the young physician moodily.

The tearful eye and quivering lip of Mrs. Orton told how deeply she felt for Herbert's disappointment.

"Do not despair quite yet, Herbert," she said, endeavoring to arouse his drooping spirits; "I cannot bear to think of your abandoning your profession, now that you have been so long qualifying yourself for it. Your father, on his death-bed, desired you to go on with your studies, and told you not to be discouraged if at first you did not meet with success, as that was an ordeal which nearly every young physician was compelled to endure. Keep up a good heart a little longer, and I'm sure all will go well with you in time."

She had hardly ceased speaking when a loud knock was heard on the door, which was quickly opened, and a boy announced that "Doctor Orton was wanted down at Mr. Grayson's immediately." Herbert was soon on the road, and his mother, in a state of pleasant excitement, sat down at her little work table till his return.

It was the first time that Herbert had received a call for professional services since his modest little sign "Herbert Orton, Physician and Surgeon, in gilt letters, was hung out to the view of the good people of the village, many months ago. There were two older physicians in the place, who, as usual in such times, buried their mutual jealousies, and united to drive out the young interloper, as they termed Herbert; and they would have succeeded but for his mother, who strove constantly to drive despondency from his heart.

After an absence of several hours, Herbert returned, his step lighter, and his spirits more buoyant than they had been for months previous.

"Mother, you have made my fortune," he said, kissing her. "But for your words of encouragement I should have given up and left the field; now I have no fears for the future. Mr. Grayson sent for me to attend his little grandson, who had been kicked by a horse, and who, on my arrival, was supposed to be dying. Dr. Smith and Dr. Lee had been immediately summoned, and both declared their inability to do anything for his relief, and gave it as their opinion that nothing could be done for him. Upon an examination, I found the only chance of saving his life was by performing a difficult and hazardous operation. Fortunately I had, when studying with Dr. Benton, assisted in a similar case. With the consent of Mr. Grayson I undertook the task, and succeeded beyond my hopes. Dr. Smith was unwillingly compelled to acknowledge my skill in its performance. Nothing but care and time is required to make the little fellow as well as before, with the exception of a slight lameness."

Tears stood in the mother's eyes before Herbert had concluded—tears of thankfulness that she had cheered and sustained his desponding spirits when his prospects seemed darkest.

It was, indeed, as Herbert had said—"his fortune was made." The fame of his skill and the rapid recovery of the little sufferer were in everybody's mouth. This, with the aid of Mr. Grayson, who was one of the most influential men of the village, introduced Herbert into notice, and he soon acquired an extensive practice.

Years now have passed since Herbert had his first case, and during this time fortune has favored him; but he always attributes his success to his mother, whose affection encouraged and sustained him in adversity, when friends were few. Who can estimate the value of a mother's earnest love and patient hope?

NEVER BE DISCOURAGED.

In a remote field stood a large tulip tree, apparently of a century's growth, and one of the most gigantic of this species of tree. It looked like the father of the surrounding forest. A single tree of huge dimensions, standing alone, is a sublime object.

On the top of the tree, for years, an old eagle, commonly called the fishing eagle, had built her nest every year, and unmolested raised her young. What is remarkable, this tree stood full ten miles from the seashore. It had long been known as the "Old Eagle Tree."

On a warm, sunny day, the workmen were hoeing corn in an adjoining field. At a certain hour of the day, the old eagle was known to set off for the seaside to gather food for her young. As she this day returned with a large fish in her claws, the workmen surrounded the tree, and by yelling and hooting, and throwing stones, so scared the poor bird that she dropped the fish, and they carried it off in triumph. The men soon dispersed; Joseph sat under a bush near by to watch and bestow unavailing pity. The eaglets at once set up a cry for food, so shrill, so clear, and so clamorous, that the boy was greatly moved. The parent bird seemed to try to soothe them, but their appetites were too keen, and it was all in vain. She then perched herself on a limb near them, and looked down into the nest, with a look that seemed to say, "I know not what to do next." But her indecision was momentary. Again she poised herself, uttering one or two sharp notes as if telling them to "be still," balanced her body, spread her wings, and was away again for the sea.

Joseph now determined to see the result. His eyes followed her till she grew small, smaller—a mere speck in the sky, and then disappeared. She was gone nearly two hours, about double her usual time for a voyage, when she again returned, on a slow, weary wing, flying uncommonly low, in order to have a heavier atmosphere to sustain her, with another fish in her talons. On nearing the field, she made a circuit around it to see if her enemies were there again. Finding the coast clear, she once more reached her tree, drooping, faint, and evidently nearly exhausted. Again the eaglets set up their cry, which was soon hushed by the distribution of a dinner, such as—save cooking—a king might admire.

"Glorious bird!" cried the boy, in ecstasy, and alone—"what a spirit! Others can sing more sweetly; others can scream more loudly; but what other bird, when persecuted and robbed, when weary and discouraged, when so far from the sea, would do what thou hast done! I will learn a lesson from thee to-day. I will never forget hereafter, that when the spirit is determined, it can do almost anything. Others would have dropped the head, and mourned over the cruelty of man, and sighed over the wants of the nestlings; but thou, by at once recovering the lost, hast forgotten all. I will learn of thee, noble bird; I will remember this, and I will set my mark high. I will try to do something, and to be something in the world, *and I will never yield to discouragements.*"

"SHE WON'T SCRATCH I."

We had a little cousin visit us once, a three-year-old boy, who had always pretty determinedly had his own way. We found him one day with the old gray cat, which he had fastened into a barrel, and which was looking rather savagely, anxious to get out. "How dare you play with that crost old cat, Charlie?" said we, "Ain't you afraid she will scratch you?"

"O," answered the little fellow, in his piping treble, "she will scratch every body but I, and she won't scratch I."

Not long afterwards, we met poor Charlie crying bitterly, with several deep wounds on his nose and hands from that naughty cat. We laughed at Charlie's anwer at the time, but we have often thought seriously of it since.

We never see a young man who is sure he can drink moderately, and never go to excess, but we think of "the cat that will scratch everybody but I."

We never see a man running into doubtful speculation, in hopes of great gain, but we think of "the cat that won't scratch I."

We never see any one recklessly expose himself to physical and moral danger, but we think of "the cat that will scratch everybody but I."

Very few there are but sometimes get a scratch from this dangerous cat whose wounds are slow to heal, and whose venom rankles long.

Whoever trifles with the truth, selfishly wrongs another, or carelessly wrongs himself, is playing a dangerous game, and will, in the end, find himself deeply wounded by the cat he fondly fancies, "will scratch everybody but I."—*Cambridge Chronicle.*

HOW A RAIN CLOUD FORMS.—Professor John Wise, in describing his last balloon voyage, says: "We plainly saw that the southeast wind below, which drove us to the northwest at starting, had now supplied the atmosphere with moisture enough to make a growing rain cloud. Slowly, interestingly, the vapor assumed a milky hue. Presently it assumed the appearance of a vascular cloud; then it bulged down in the middle, and soon it had the appearance of a great udder, with the water oozing through it, but more copiously at and around its protuberant center. It was an interesting phenomenon, and it seemed as though nature was unbosoming her mammal to give the earth some sustenance. I have noticed these udders and water-spouts before."

THE PACIFIC.

OUR AGENTS.

We have three gentlemen in the field, who are authorized to act as agents for this paper—DR. E. Smith, Mr. R. H. Cady and Mr. A. Elliott. We ask our friends to give them every assistance in their power and we think they will give a good report.

☞ We would remind the friends of the *Pacific* that we have the largest Printing Office in the State, and their continued favors will be thankfully received and promptly executed.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid. 3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued. 4. If subscribers move to other places without informing the publishers, and the papers are sent to the former direction, they are held responsible. 5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

I WILL BE GOOD TO-DAY.

"I will be good, dear mother,"
I heard a sweet child say;
"I will be good—now watch me!
I will be good all day."

She lifted up her bright young eyes,
With a soft and pleasing smile;
Then a mother's kiss was on her lips,
So free and pure from guile.

And when night came, that little one,
In kneeling down to pray,
Said, in a soft and whisp'ring tone,
"Have I been good to-day?"

O, many, many bitter tears
'Twould save us, did we say,
Like that dear child, with earnest hearts,
"I will be good to-day."

ONCE MORE.

"It is no use, Lilly, not a bit of use to ask her again: so come, girls, let's go without her."

All but Lilly turned and walked away; she still lingered, looking imploringly at the unhappy little girl, whose ill temper had brought a dark cloud over the sunny spirits of the little company.

"Come, Lilly, I tell you it is no use to coax her, she is an ill-natured girl, and nobody can like her."

Poor little Helen pouted still more at this and held down her head, and looked very unlovely.

Lilly walked slowly away.

"I want her to go with us," she said, very sadly.

"Well, she won't," said the first speaker, in a sharp tone, "she always does just so, and I really believe she likes to be disagreeable."

"O! ho," said Lilly, "no one can like to be disagreeable."

"But she always acts so," affirmed another of the company.

"Yes," chimed in a third, "she always spoils our good times, and then she is sullen, and says nobody loves her. I don't see what made Mrs. Tennyson invite her."

"O! I know what to do," exclaimed another. "Let's go and tell Mrs. Tennyson, and perhaps she will make her go."

She then went in and told the kind lady that Helen Green would neither play nor go down to the pond, nor do anything but sit and pout.

Mrs. Tennyson was very sorry, but she spoke, carelessly, "O! never mind, girls, go and play without her. Don't say anything more to her."

"Let us try her *once more*," plead Lilly, with a choking voice, and tears trembling in her large blue eyes.

Mrs. Tennyson was surprised and affected at the forbearance of the gentle girl, and as the children went out, she stepped to the window to watch the effect of the sweet child's "*once more*."

Lilly Farnsworth was almost a stranger in the village. Her father was a clegyman, recently located there, and good Mrs. Tennyson, ever watchful to do something to make somebody happy, had invited quite a party of little girls to her house, so that Lilly might become acquainted with them. And she invited Helen Green, though perhaps, no other lady in the village would have been so kind; for the little's girl's unhappy disposition was very well known. But good Mrs. Tennyson said she could not be made better by *neglect*, but that *kindness and forbearance* would do much more to reform her. She thought if the girls did not notice Helen's ill humor, she might not exhibit it. Hence her careless words.

Poor little Helen! She had unfortunately inherited an unpleasant temper, and what was still worse, she did not try to improve it, but yielded to all its unhappy tendencies, until she had become very unlovely. At home, its principal feature was peevishness and discontent. Among her mates it took another phase, leading her to do many unpleasant things; and when reproved, or left by herself, she would say, angrily, that they did not love her.

Now this was very wrong. Ah! yes, little girls, you will never make people love you by telling them they do not. O, no! If you wish your companions to love you—and what little girl does not?—you must love them, and try to please them by a great many little kindnesses. And you must also cultivate pretty ways, or manners, that may be agreeable. In truth, little children, if you are always kind, pleasant, truthful, and affectionate, you will be loved.

"What a queer girl Lilly is! Well, she will soon tire of coaxing Miss pout. See if she don't. Why Helen *is* coming.—Cook.

Little Helen still sat on the bench where they had left her. When they had came out she turned away her head, and twisted her bonnet strings, and swung her foot in a very forbidding manner. But dear Lilly Farnsworth approached her with so much kindness and love, that her hard moodiness melted away, and a new impulse awakened in her bosom an earnest desire to be good and lovely. Lilly clasped her hands around Helen's neck, and bent her head till her sweet lips almost touched the little gloomy brow, and then she whispered, "Dear Helen, I love you, won't you please go with us?"

"I love you!" How those sweet words, all tremulous with the affection they breathed, warmed Helen's sullen heart, and sent the blood thrilling along the arteries. "O she would be good, so that Lily might love her all the time, she would, she would!"

But she did not tell Lilly so; she only got up, and went with her to the other girls. No wonder the little faithless one exclaimed "Look!"

They were all happy the rest of the day. Aye, Lilly's "once more" did wonders for poor Helen Green. From that time, she restrained and governed her temper, till she grew almost as lovely as the Christian girl under whose gentle influence she so rapidly improved.

Dear little children, I have written this story to encourage you in your attempts to do good, to keep trying "once more," until you do succeed.

The human heart is like an artist's studio. You can tell what the artist is doing, not so much by his completed pictures, but by the half finished sketches and designs which are hanging on his wall. So you can tell the course of a man's life not so much by his well defined purposes as by the half-formed plans, the faint day-dreams, which are busy in all the chambers of his heart.

THE PACIFIC.

REV. J. E. WARREN, EDITOR.

SAN FRANCISCO,

Thursday Morning, October 13, 1859.

The Meetings.

We give this week a full report of the proceedings of the three Ecclesiastical bodies which held their meetings in this city last week. The convocation of so many ministers and representatives of the Presbyterian and Congregational churches, from all parts of the State, was an occasion of more than ordinary interest, and we cannot but hope, will prove a lasting benefit to those whose privilege it was to attend them.

In glancing over the various subjects which came up for consideration, we find that the subject of Education received prominent attention. The Congregationalists and N S. Presbyterians, have from the first united their efforts in the establishment of the College of California. They have for some years past invited the co-operation of all evangelical denominations in the State, in founding a College that shall be worthy the name and the State. The idea is some what new to many but we are happy to see that it is begining to meet with more and more favor. The feeling throughout the State, as at present indicated by our exchanges, is one of decided approbation.—We are glad to see so many of our leading journals giving it their emphatic commendation.

The Sunday law question received the unqualified endorsement of the ecclesiastical bodies in session, and which, it may be said, represented the sentiment and convictions of the churches in California. The resolutions will be found in our columns of to-day. The Conference of California and the Sacramento Valley Baptist Association, which held their meetings recently, gave similar utterances. We are justified therefore in saying that the evangelical churches in California are a unit, and will be found working together in favor of a law to secure the better observance of the Sabbath. At a recent meeting in New York, consisting of loafers, lager beer venders, infidels and others of a like stripe, held for the purpose of agitation against the Sabbath law as now enforced in that city, California was held up as a model State, because the Supreme Coort expunged the law from our Statute book. God grant, they may not always hold us up as a model for Sabbath breaking communities. We are sorry to add that one minister entered his dissent from the deliverences of his own church.

The use of the Bible in common schools was also recommended and urged by these bodies. The Church is right and on this point it will maintain a steady, firm and immovable position. The conscience of the Church is enlightened and supported by that Bible, and it will never consent to give it up no matter the man or men who command it. The Synod of the Pacific by unwittingly consenting to certain phraseology, have been misinterpreted as favoring Dr. Scott's peculiar views on this subject.

The whole proceedings in the case however, the debates, discussions and votes prove the reverse. The principles which determined the vote of Synod in this instance are the same as in the Sunday law resolutions.

We shall take occasion at some future time to refer to this unanimity of evangelical christians, on subjects vital to the prosperity if not the very existence of our Republican and Christian government.—The prayer meeting of the three bodies in Dr. Anderson's church was a season long to be remembered. The Holy Spirit was present; Christian sympathy was aroused and brotherly love kindled and melted all hearts into one; denominational differences and distinctions were not thought of, except as insignificant and powerless to keep Christians apart when joined in spirit to their great Head. It is not our intention to specify one rather than another, but we cannot refrain from noticing particularly the prayers of Dr. Scott and Dr. Burrows and the closing remarks of Dr. Anderson. An apostolical unction accompanied their words which strengthened and comforted the hearts of their younger bretheren in the ministry, and flowed upon the assembly of Christians like precious ointment. May these seasons of refreshing from on high, become henceforth the great and central interest of our religious convocations.

College of California.

We have not for years attended a public meeting so spirited and telling, as the one held last Friday evening in the Congregational Church, in behalf of the College of California. Mr. I. P. Rankin was called to the chair, and stated in his brief and elegant style the object of the meeting, after which prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Loomis.

Rev. E. B. Walsworth, of Marysville, offered a resolution which was seconded by Rev. Dr. Anderson, both of whom made eloquent appeals for the establishment of just such a College as the Trustees of the College of California have in view. Rev. Messrs. Brodt, Holbrook, Durant, Kellogg, Brier, Buel and F. M. Haight, Esq., all followed with the same great idea, and each seemed unusually inspired for the occasion. It was a glorious meeting. All felt that nothing was wanting except a congregation of thousands upon thousands to hear every word that was said.

There is indeed a greatness of thought, a breadth of enterprize both splendid and mighty, in gathering the power of co-operative evangelical denominations to build a College for the State that will be equal to its wants. Denominationalism of the strictest sect cannot do this work. It is too limited in its range, too feeble in its strength, too crippled in its resources, too inadequate and unsympathizing in its operations and too far behind the great wants of an age beginning to feel the millennial unity, when the outpouring of the Holy Spirit is to usher in latter days is bringing about. "God speed" to such a College is the earnest cry coming up already from all parts of the State. The key note of the public heart has been struck and it begins to give out rich and glorious chords of responsive sympathy with the grand idea. We shall have more to say on this College matter next week.

Synod of the Pacific and Bible in Schools.

We print the following at the request of a number of the members of the Synod of the Pacific.

It has been assumed in a late number of the *Times*, that the action of the Synod of the Pacific, in respect to the use of the Bible in Public Schools, "agrees precisely with the position occupied by Dr. Scott in his Tractate." It is very much to be regretted that such an assumption has been made, for whereas on that this issue was not presented in the body at the time of the passage of the resolution. So far as it is the opinion of an anonymous writer, it has not sufficient weight to disturb the equanimity of the body for a moment; and yet, if the opinion thus expressed should tend to fix and perpetuate in this community the impression that the Synod intended to do what the writer of the article asserts that it did do, namely, agree with Dr. Scott's Tractate, it does them great injustice, for it is an assumption not sustained by the facts in the case, and presents the Synod as holding views which are contrary to the known sentiments of the majority of that body.

Synod of Pacific.

SECOND DAY.

After the reading of the minutes, a free conversation on the state of religion was had.

Dr. Scott, Chairman of the Committee on Education, reported as follows:

The Committee appointed to consider the state of Education within your bounds, and to report to this meeting a plan for prosecuting this great work, beg leave to report that upon reference to the minutes of your reverend body, it is found that this subject has engaged the earnest attention of your body at every meeting since the formation of the Synod. As long ago as 1849, it is found that the Board of Education was desirous of taking measures here for the establishment of a College, and it is believed the Board has ever shown a disposition to act promptly and liberally on the subject. The resolutions of your reverend body in October, 1856, are full strong on this subject, but for reasons perfectly obvious nothing has been done. Almost all, perhaps all the other leading denominations of Christians on this coast have educational institutions under their care, while there is not a single one of any grade under your direction. The Presbytery of California has, at various times, entertained the subject, and in April, 1858, resolved, "that the time had come for the establishment of an Institution of learning under its care," and appointed Rev. Drs. Anderson and Scott a committee to carry this resolution into effect. The Rev. Dr. Scott was also appointed to represent the wishes of the Presbytery on this subject to the Board of Education. Your Committee, also, find that all the resolutions and actions of this Presbytery on the subject have been, by a direct resolution, referred and submitted to your reverend body for such proceedings therefor, as you in your superior wisdom may deem best. Your Committee are happy, also, to find that the Rev. George Burrowes, D. D., has been sent by the Board of Education to this coast with a commission to devote himself to the promotion of this work. And also, that the Rev. Albert Williams, one of your pioneer ministers to this coast, and the founder of the First Presbyterian Church, on Stockton street, has returned, after an absence of a few years, and in renewed health, and that he is desirous of devoting himself to the promotion of the cause of Christian education under the direction of his brethren.

Your Committee, therefore, in view of your past history and of the age and circumstances in which we are placed, beg leave, furthermore, to report the following preamble and resolutions, namely:

WHEREAS, The interests of sound learning are second only to those of true religion; and, *whereas*, a great and growing demand *does* exist for institutions of learning on this coast for our youth of both sexes, and believing that it is the solemn duty of this Synod to do all in its power to provide for the best possible education of the youth under its care or within its bounds; therefore,

Resolved, 1. That this Synod recommend earnestly to the ministers and churches of each Presbytery under its care, to do all they can to institute, as speedily as possible, at least one male and one female Academy for the children of the church under their care.

2. That the resolutions of the late General Assembly on Education be adopted by this Synod, and earnestly and affectionately recommended to the attention of your ministers and churches.

The resolutions referred to are to be found on pages 523 and 524 of the printed Minutes of the General Assembly, 1859, are numbered 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8, and are as as follows:

3. That it is deemed expedient that a Grammar School be now established under the supervision and patronage of this Synod, in connection with the Old School Presbyterian Church, whose last General Assembly held its annual sessions in the city of Indianapolis, Indiana, which we hope will be the nucleus of a College or University, to be organized under the control of this Synod, when the wants of the country require it and the Providence of God shall seem to direct it.

4. That a Board of Regents be appointed, as was done by your reverend body in 1856, and that this Board shall consist of ten members, with the privilege of increasing their number to thirteen, and that any five of them shall be deemed a quorum; and that this Board of Regents shall have power to collect, receive, take care of and disburse such funds and other estate, real and personal, as may be donated or devised for the purpose of establishing an Institution, or institutions of learning within your bounds. And furthermore, that this Board of Regents be especially charged with the duty of carrying into effect, as speedily as possible, the third of the foregoing resolutions; and that for this purpose, they have power to fix the location of the said school, and procure such buildings and apparatus, as in their judgment may be thought expedient. And that this Board shall take such steps, in general, as they may deem advisable, for the efficient and successful prosecution of the end contemplated in this aforesaid third resolution.

5. This Board shall be divided into three classes and report annually to the Synod, in writing, its action and proceedings in the premises, and shall have power to fill vacancies only until the regular meeting of Synod. One class of the members of this Board shall be elected each year by the Synod.

6. This Board shall have power to make its own by-laws, and appoint the times and places of its meeting.

7. This Board is directed, also, to take such measures, and at such time as it may deem expedient, for obtaining a charter, or such other legal authority as may enable it to hold property in trust for the promotion of education, under the direction of this Synod.

Resolved, 8. That we welcome to our shores the Rev. Dr. Burrowes, from the Board of Education, and that he be recommended to the Board of Regents, and to the public, as a gentleman, in the judgment of this Synod, in every way eminently qualified to be an instructor of youth.

Resolved, 9. That the Rev. A. Williams be recommended to the Board of Regents as a suitable person to act as their financial agent, and that this Synod does hereby recommend him as such an agent to the confidence of the churches and of the friends of education.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. A. SCOTT, *Chairman.*
DAVID MEEKER,
FRED. BUEL,
A. FAIRBAIRN,
J. M. HAMILTON.

October 6th, 1859.

The adoption of the entire report was then moved and seconded, and after being fully discussed was carried.

Rev. Joseph Rowell, of the Congregational Association, was invited to sit as corresponding member.

Synod adjourned with prayer.

THIRD DAY.—Oct. 7th, 9½ A. M.

Opened with prayer. Minutes read.—Reports on the records of the Presbyteries of Benicia and California were presented and adopted. Records approved.

The committees on the records of Oregon, Puget Sound and Stockton reported that the records had not been brought to Synod.

Rev. A. M. Loomis, Chairman of Committee on Foreign Missions, submitted the following report, which was accepted and adopted.

[We will publish the report in a subsequent number.—ED.]

Upon motion, the Church Extension Committee of the Synod was directed to correspond with the Church Extension Committee of the General Assembly, with respect to the Church at Union, Humboldt county.

The following preamble, being in the language of the late General Assembly, together with the resolutions, were presented by Dr. Anderson:

At this time the enemies of the Lord's Day are legion, and they ominously attack its name, its necessity, its authority and its sacredness. It becomes the Church of God to guard against all these foes.

In view of such things, it seems a duty to keep before the world more fully and plainly the claims of the Sabbath. We owe it to ourselves, that our own piety may not suffer from contact with so much practical error; that we may not decline from the practices of our fathers or the faith of the Church; we owe it to our families; we owe it to the communities around us; and we owe it to our fidelity to truth, and to our covenant to God, who has given this ordinance to our charge for His glory and the advancement of His Church. In view of these facts,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Presbyteries and churches under the care of this Synod, to adopt such measures as in their judgment will be likely to secure a better observance of the Lord's Day within their bounds; and also,

Resolved, That it be recommended to the members of our churches and congregations to unite with the lovers of the Sabbath in all lawful efforts to secure the enactment of such just and proper law, as will protect the Sabbath worshipper from annoyance, and prevent the public desecration of the Holy Day.

The preamble and first resolution were unanimously adopted.

Dr. Scott offered the following as a substitute for the second:

"And also, that it is the opinion of this Synod that the members of our churches, *as citizens*, should do all they can to secure the just and proper observance of the Lord's Day."

The ayes and noes were called, and the substitute was lost by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. W. A. Scott, D. D., Albert Williams, J. D. Thornton, R. McCulloch—4.

NOES—Messrs. W. C. Anderson, D. D., John A. Anderson, Fred'k Buel, A. W. Loomis, R. H. Waller, A. Fairbairn, P. V. Veeder, J. M. Hamilton—8.

Dr. Burrowes and Mr. Meeker declined voting.

The resolution was then adopted, the ayes and noes being as follows:

AYES—Messrs. W. C. Anderson, D. D., Albert Williams, John A. Anderson, Frederick Buel, A. W. Loomis, R. H. Waller, J. D. Thornton, R. McCulloch, A. Fairbairn, P. V. Veeder, J. M. Hamilton—11.

NOES—Rev. W. A. Scott, D. D.—1

Dr. Scott offered the following dissent, which was ordered to be recorded:

I dissent from the above resolution and voted against it, because I am opposed, *in toto*, to an ecclesiastical body interfering with the civil rights of its members as citizens. W. A. SCOTT.

The whole paper was then adopted.

Rev. J. C. Holbrook, of the General Association of Iowa, was invited to sit as corresponding member.

It was also resolved, that we accept the following invitation:

The Synod of Alta California, and the General Association of California, cordially and affectionately invite the members of this body to unite with them in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, at 2 P. M., at the Howard Street Church.

Dr. Anderson offered the following resolution taken from the minutes of the General Assembly of 1854, which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Synod hopes that all Presbyterians will continue as heretofore, to be known as the sound friends of general education throughout the country, and as advocates of the introduction of the Bible into the common schools.

Mr. Thornton presented the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That this Synod in the adoption of the resolution in relation to the introduction of the Bible in public schools, does not intend to favor its compulsory introduction by law into such schools.

Dr. Burrows was excused from the remainder of the sessions of Synod.

Mr. Buel, Dr. Scott and Mr. Hamilton were appointed a Committee to draft resolutions in reference to the Rev. A. W. Loomis, lately arrived as the missionary to the Chinese in this State, and reported as follows:

Resolved, That the Synod tender their hearty Christian welcome to the Rev. A. W. Loomis, lately arrived in this city as missionary to the Chinese, and in his endeavor to impart the knowledge of the religion of Jesus Christ to this benighted portion of our people, we, as ministers and churches will co-operate with him in our sympathies, our prayers, and in such other aid to his cause as may be required.

Adopted.

Rev. Dr. Burrows and Rev. J. A. Anderson were dismissed from the Presbytery of San Francisco to join the Presbytery of Stockton, and was ordered to meet immediately after the adjournment of Synod.

The Moderator appointed the following gentlemen as members of the Board of Regents:

Dr. Scott, A. Williams, Dr. Burrows, Mr. Woods, Mr. Thornton, Mr. Billings, H. H. Haight, Mr. C. H. Selby, Mr. David Meeker. Dr. Woodbridge was added on motion.

On motion of Dr. Scott, Rev. Albert Williams was made the Chairman of the above Board of Regents.

Committee on Education appointed in 1856 was discharged.

Rev. Mr. Buel presented the cause of the Bible to the regards of the Synod, whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Synod rejoices in all the manifest good which has resulted from this great and blessed cause, and earnestly commends it to the continued sympathies and aid of the churches under its care.

Rev. Messrs. Veeder and J. A. Anderson were appointed a Committee to publish an abstract of the minutes in the *Pacific* and *Pacific Expositor*.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Synod be tendered the elders and members of the churches in San Francisco, for their kind hospitality extended to the members of this body.

Synod adjourned to meet in the First Presbyterian Church of Stockton, on the first Tuesday of October, 1860.

Concluded with singing, prayer and the apostolic benediction.

General Association.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5th, 7½ o'clock, P. M.—The sermon before the Association was preached by Rev. B. N. Seymour, of Camptonville—Text, 1 Cor. i, 10: "Now I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you; but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind, and in the same judgment." Mr. Seymour was assisted by Rev. E. B. Walsworth and Rev. P. G. Buchanan.

After the public services, the Moderator called to order and the meeting was opened with prayer by Rev J. E. Benton. Minutes of the last meeting were read and accepted

On motion, E. P. Flint, L. Dickerman and Rev. J. H. Warren were appointed a Committee on Missions to the heathen in California.

Prayer by Rev. G. W. Finney, and, on motion, adjourned to meet Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, 9 o'clock, A. M.

Association met, and after one hour spent in devotional exercises, was called to order by the Moderator. Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Committee on Destitution and Supplies reported progress and asked further information and instructions. The morning session was accordingly devoted to the consideration of this important subject.

On motion, adjourned, and meeting closed with prayer.

UNION PRAYER MEETING.

In pursuance with the arrangements of the Committee on Devotional and joint meetings Association met with the Synod of Alta California, in the Congregational Church, from 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the organization of a California Home Missionary Society.

At 7½ o'clock, united with the Synod of Alta California and Synod of the Pacific, in a meeting of conference and prayer in Rev. Dr. Anderson's church. The meeting was pervaded with a deep sense of the presence of the Holy Spirit.

FRIDAY, 9 o'clock, A. M.

Association met and spent one hour in religious exercises, after which, the Moderator called the meeting to order. Minutes read and accepted.

Committee on Correspondence reported, and, on motion, report was adopted.

The reports of District Associations were next taken up in order.

The Mountain Association, Rev. W. C. Pond, Scribe, reported.

On motion, the reading of the reports of the other Associations was suspended.

Committee reported on the

SUNDAY LAW.

WHEREAS, A high degree of either morality, social order, or business prosperity, is unattainable by any people, among whom the Sabbath day is generally desecrated; and, *whereas*, the people of this State, having, through their Legislature, asserted and claimed their right to enjoy the Sabbath, as a day of release from toil and business, that right has been wantonly denied and wrested from them, by an unjust and wicked decision of our Supreme Court, a decision contrary to all precedent; and, *whereas*, we learn, that in the interior of the State, one result of this decision has been a great increase of Sabbath desecration and consequent immorality,

Resolved, That we earnestly pray to God, to deliver us from the curse of wicked rulers.

Resolved, That there has now arisen special occasion for all evangelical pastors and preachers throughout the State, to make earnest effort to quicken the public conscience, and cultivate a right moral sentiment among the people, regarding the Sabbath day.

Resolved, That this Association, in conjunction with the Synod of Alta California, appoint a Committee, to act in concert with similar committees appointed by other religious bodies in this State, in devising measures for securing the passage, by our Legislature, of a law for the protection of the people of the State, in their right to the enjoyment of the peace and rest appropriate to the Sabbath day.

Report adopted.

Report of committee on non-resident church members was read and adopted.

WHEREAS, The reports of our Churches show a large number of non-resident members; and observation reveals the fact that there are many church members among our churches that are not in connection with them; therefore,

Resolved, That as an act of self-preservation, we would recommend to all the churches in our connection, to accompany every letter of dismission and recommendation with a letter of introduction to the pastor of the church to which the member is dismissed, sent by mail or express; and, as far as practicable, that they notify that church into whose bounds any member of their church may have moved, of their relation to the church of Christ; and to inform by letter any church from whom they receive a member.

On motion, Rev. J. H. Warren was appointed to publish a form of letter and certificate.

Report on Destitution and Supplies was read, and, on motion, adopted.

FRIDAY, 2 o'clock, P. M.

Association united with the Synods of the Pacific and Alta California in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, at the Howard Street Church. Messrs. Brier, Loomis and Holbrook officiated.

SATURDAY, Oct. 8th, 9 A. M.

Association met at 9 o'clock, Moderator in the Chair. M. Kellogg was chosen Scribe *pro tem.*

PUBLIC MORALS.

The Committee on Public Morals beg leave to report:

WHEREAS, Intemperance, with its host of evils, is yet sowing misery broadcast, to ripen into vice and crime of every grade and hue. Therefore,

Resolved, That we bid God speed to the Sons of Temperance and the Dashaways, and every organization to suppress this monster evil, and we urge all to renewed and earnest exertions in this work.

And, whereas, Gambling has been on the increase, and lifts its head with unblushing shame in the principal thoroughfares of our mountain towns, directly in the face of the statutes of our State, with their severe penalties. Therefore,

Resolved, That we entreat good men everywhere, to unite to prosecute gamblers; to break up the tables of such money changers, and lash the proprietors to their fit home, the jail or State Prison.

And, whereas, Lotteries from other States have recently established agencies in our midst, contrary to the Constitution, if not the laws of the State, and have flooded our cities, towns and villages with their promises, demoralizing the people, cutting the sinews of industry, pocketing the savings of the ignorant and credulous. Therefore,

Resolved, That we petition the Legislature to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets of foreign as well as domestic lotteries.

And, whereas, The crime of dueling have culminated in the death of a Senator of the United States, whose blood reddens every man who has acquiesced in the horrors of the code. Therefore,

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to exert our power to arouse the public sentiment of the State till it shall enforce the law, and suppress the barbarous practice.

Report adopted.

AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY.

Resolved, 1. That we entirely disapprove of the course of the Managers of the American Tract Society, of New York, in reference to publishing on the subject of slavery.

2. That the position of their advocate at the late annual meeting, that it is unconstitutional to issue publications that are distateful to slaveholders, is at war with the commands of Christ and the whole spirit of the Gospel, and if the principle were carried out legitimately, would preclude the issue of any works which condemn the cherished sins of individuals and communities.

3. That we record our satisfaction with the spirit and principles upon which the American Tract Society, of Boston, has acted in dissolving connection with the Society at New Yoak, and that the position of the former in the pending controversy in reference to publishing on the Slavery question, entitles it to the special sympathy and support of all the friends of Fredom.

4. That we recommend to individuals and associations for tract distribution in this State, to procure their publications from the Boston Society.

Report adopted.

MISSIONS.

Committee on Missions to the heathen among us made a report, and after some remarks by Rev. A. W. Loomis and others, was adopted.

The Committee to ascertain the efforts being made in this city for the conversion of the Chinese report, that the vacancy which has existed in the Chinese Mission Station in this city, by the absence of Rev. Wm. Speer on account of ill health, has been filled by the recent arrival here of Rev. A. W. Loomis, under appointment from the Presbyterian (O. S.) Board of Foreign Missions. The Chinese Mission Chapel, in this city, was built by funds contributed from all denominations, to be under the direction of a Board of Trustees, chosen one from each church, with an agreement that the Missionary should always be furnished by the above Society, unless they declined or neglected to keep one here.—Mr. Loomis has taken up his residence at the Chapel, and commenced his work among the Chinese, so far as he can, until he acquires the Canton Dialect, with which he is not familiar, having lived in the northern part of China.

Early in the present year, a free day school was started by benevolent individuals in the basement of the Chinese Chapel, which has since been taken under the care of the Board of Education of this city, and a teacher is paid by them. There is a regular attendance of from 20 to 30 Chinese, composed of adults, youths, boys and girls, and they are making good progress in our language. We learn that among the Chinese there many bright boys are anxious to learn our language and customs.

In view of the thousands of Chinese in this State, many of whom are found in every city and town, and in view of the very slight efforts of the churches to exert a Christianizing influence upon them,

Resolved, That the presence of these heathen among us calls loudly upon Christians to do more, much more, than they have yet done to bring them to a known edge of the Gospel.

Resolved, That it is the duty of ministers, and of the churches, to remember the Chinese in their labors, and especially in their prayers, that God would send his Spirit to enlighten their minds and bring them out of the great darkness which now envelops them.

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

WHEREAS, The Bible is the great fountain of pure morality, and contains the only true rule of conduct and life for all men, in all times; and, *whereas*, the founders of our Republic recognized the broad principles of Christianity as the foundation on which they built, and regarded Christianity as a part of the common law of the land; therefore,

Resolved, That we earnestly and unanimously recommend and *urge* the use of the Bible in our Common Schools.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to Rev. W. C. Anderson, D. D., and all others with him, who have so ably advocated the claims of the Bible to a place in the Public Schools.

Report adopted.

E. P. Flint, E. S. Lacy and W. C. Pond were appointed a Committee to correspond with the American Congregational Union, and transact such other business with them as may be referred thereto.

The Committee on Destitution and Supplies were appointed as Committee to appeal to students in Eastern Theological Seminaries.

Rev. H. Durant, Rev. E. S. Lacy and Ira P. Rankin were appointed a Committee to give information, if asked, on the action of the Nevada Church and an excluded member.

Rev. J. S. Zelie was appointed Preacher for the next meeting, and Rev. J. E. Benton, substitute.

On motion, adjourned, to meet at Howard Street Presbyterian Church.

1 o'clock, P. M.

Association met according to adjournment, Rev. H. Durant, Moderator, *pro tem.* Ratified the appointment of Committee on Sabbath Law by joint meeting, namely, Rev. W. Frear, Rev. E. B. Walsworth, Judge S. Cross and G. W. Moe.

Committee on Narrative and statistics presented their report, and, on motion, was adopted.

CALIFORNIA HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Resolved, That it be proposed to the joint session of these bodies as the sense of the Association, that the operations of the Home Missionary Society in California be conducted in accordance with the suggestions of Secretary Badger's letter of December 20th, 1858, and that an agency be nominated annually, consisting of two individuals, one by the Synod and one by the Association, for the approval of the Executive Committee in New York.

Rev. J. H. Warren was nominated for the Home Missionary Agency on the part of the Association.

San Francisco was chosen as the place of the next meeting, to be held on Thursday after the first Wednesday in October, 1860, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

The resolutions of thanks of joint meeting were adopted. Prayer by Rev. G. W. Finney. Adjourned.

JOHN HENRY BRODT, Scribe.

Synod of Alta California.

Synod of Alta California met pursuant to its own adjournment in the Howard street Presbyterian Church, Oct. 4th, 1859, at 7 1-2 o'clock P. M. A gospel sermon was delivered by the Moderator Rev. S. S. Harmon, from Acts xvii; 1-4; on the apostolic authority and the advantages of the expository method of preaching.

After sermom the Synod was called to order and duly constituted with prayer by the Moderator. Roll was called. Present, Rev. Messrs. Harmon, Brodt, Walsworth, Hamilton, Frear, Willey, Brier, McClure and Pierpont; Elders, E. Covert, Wm. H. Hamilton, Dr. F. Knox, G. W. Wertz and A. A. Sanders; Absent, Rev. Messrs. Douglas, Bell, White, Corwin, Lacy and Brayton.

Voted to defer the reading of the minutes of last session till to-morrow morning.

Upon balloting for Moderator Rev. W. W. Brier having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected; Rev. L. Hamilton was chosen Temporary clerk. Prayer by Rev. J. H. Brodt.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.—Synod met at the hour appointed. After a season of devotional exercises, Synod was called to order by Moderator. Roll called. Absent, Brodt, Douglas, Bell, White, Corwin, Lacy, and Elders W. H. Hamilton, F. Knox, and A. A. Sanders. Minutes of the previous meeting read, and also the deferred minutes of last session. Approved.

The Moderator announced the Standing Committees as follows, viz:

Committee of Arrangements—Revs. S. H. Willey, S. S. Harmon, E. B. Walsworth.

Judicial Committee—Revs. David McClure, L. Hamilton, Elder E. Covert.

Narrative of Religion—Revs. E. B. Walsworth, J. H. Brodt, Elder G. W. Wertz.

Bills and Overtures—Revs S. S. Harmon, J. Pierpont, Elder Dr. F. Knox.

Minutes of General Assembly—Revs. Walter Frear, David McClure, Elder Wm. H. Hamilton.

Leave of Absence—Revs. S. H. Willey, J. Pierpont, Elder G. W. Wertz.

Also the following Committees on Records of Presbyteries:

Records of Presbytery of San Francisco—Revs. E. B. Walsworth, L. Hamilton, Elder A. A. Sanders.

Records of Presbytery of Sierra Nevada—Revs. James Pierpont, J. H. Brodt, Elder Wm. H. Hamilton.

Records of Presbytery of San José—Revs. S. H. Willey, S. S. Harmon, Elder E. Covert.

Moved and carried that Synod proceed as a body to form a Docket of business by each suggesting the business occurring to him that requires action of Synod. Docket was formed and adopted accordingly.

The Rev. P. G. Buchanan, of the M. E. Church, and the Rev. J. D. Strong, of the Hawaiian Association, being present, were invited to sit as corresponding members.

Committee on Standing Rules appointed at last session reported through their Chairman, Rev. E. B. Walsworth. Report accepted and Committee discharged.

Moved and carried to discuss the rules reported and act upon their adoption *seriatim*.

Committee appointed to communicate with the California Presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of this State, with a view to such a union with that body as exists between this Synod and the General Association of California, reported that they had visited said Presbytery, and presented the subject with which they were charged; which met with the unanimous approval of that body, and a committee was appointed to confer with this Synod at the present session. Report accepted and Committee discharged.

Moved and carried that the Moderator appoint committees on Sabbath Observance, Public Morals, Education and Church Erection.

The following were elected upon nomination a Committee on Destitution and Supplies: Revs. S. H. Willey, S. S. Harmon and E. B. Walsworth.

Moved and carried that the consideration of the report of this Committee be made the order of the day for to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

The following persons were chosen the annual Committee on Church Extension—Revs. W. W. Brier, L. Hamilton, S. H. Willey, and Elders Dr. F. Knox and J. R. McDonald.

The Moderator announced the following Committees:

On Sabbath Observance—Revs. W. Frear, A. F. White and Elder F. Knox.

On Public Morals—Revs. E. B. Walsworth, David McClure and Elder Wm. H. Hamilton, and Rev. J. D. Strong was added by vote of Synod as an advisory member.

On Education—Revs. David McClure, S. H. Willey and E. B. Walsworth.

On Church Erection—Revs. S. H. Willey, J. Pierpont and Elder F. Knox.

Committee of correspondence with the American Home Missionary Society with reference to the establishment of a State Auxiliary Home Missionary Society in California made their report, and read Dr. Badger's, letter in reply to their communication on the subject.

On motion, Revs. S. H. Willey and S. S. Harmon were appointed a Committee to communicate with the Committee of the General Association of California, with respect to the organization of a Society on the terms suggested in the letter.

On motion,

Resolved, That the Committee on Leave of Absence be instructed to grant leave of absence only in cases of personal sickness or sickness in one's family or of death or marriage in his congregation.

Committee of Arrangements reported with respect to joint sessions with General Association of California. Adopted.

Prayer by Rev. J. D. Strong. Adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock A. M.

THURSDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.—Synod met and spent half an hour in devotional exercises. Roll called. Absent, Walsworth, Douglas, Bell, White, Corwin, Lacy, McClure and Elder A. A. Sanders. Minutes of last meeting read. Elders Knox and Hamilton presented excuses for absence at calling of the roll yesterday; excuses sustained. Also Mr. Walsworth whose excuse was sustained.

Business made the order of the day for this hour was taken up. Chairman of Committee on Destitution and Supplies made a verbal report.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to frame a resolution expressive of the sense of the Synod with respect to the subject to be presented for consideration in joint session of Synod and Association this afternoon.

Revs. E. B. Walsworth and S. H. Willey were appointed.

Committee reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be proposed to the joint session of these bodies as the sense of Synod, that the operations of the Home Missionary Society in California be conducted in accordance with the suggestions of Secretary Badger's letter of December 20th, 1858, and that an agency be nominated annually, consisting of two individuals, one by the Synod and one by the Association, for the approval of the Executive Committee in New York; and that a Committee be now appointed to communicate this action to the joint session this afternoon, briefly stating to them the reasons upon which it is based.

Adopted.

Rev. S. H. Willey was appointed such Committee.

Prayer by Mr. Willey. Adjourned to meet to-morrow at 9 o'clock A. M.

FRIDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.—Synod met, and after an hour of devotional exercises, was called to order by Moderator. Roll called. Absent, Revs. Brodt, Douglas, Bell, White, Corwin, Lacy, McClure and Elder A. A. Sanders.

Committee on Minutes of Presbytery of San José, reported said minutes correct and recommended that they be signed as approved by the Moderator. Adopted.

Committee on Minutes of Sierra Nevada Presbytery reported their minutes correct, and recommended that they be signed as approved. Adopted.

Moved and carried that Synod authorize the Presbytery of San José, now without a quorum, to receive Rev. L. Hamilton to their membership upon his presenting a regular letter of dismission and recommendation from his own Presbytery.

Committee on Public Morals reported, recommending the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That in view of a public opinion among us which sustains the so-called "code of honor," and in view of the fact that some leading papers in the State boldly advocate it as essential to a refined state of society, it is our duty as a Synod to protest against this unchristian sentiment and use all our individual and official influence to bring the people of this State to unite with us in this protest.

Adopted.

Adjourned with prayer to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

SATURDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock.—Synod met and spent an hour in devotional exercises. Roll called. Absent, Revs. Walsworth, Douglas, Bell, White, Corwin, Lacy, McClure and Elder A. A. Sanders.

Rev. S. H. Willey offered the following as a substitute for the report of the Committee on Sabbath Observance:

WHEREAS, In the settlement of this State, the religious observance of the Sabbath was almost wholly set aside, the day being given up to ordinary labor or to amusement and dissipation; and *Whereas*, the day has been only partially rescued from this utter desecration, the strong influences of avarice, religious indifference and infidelity combining as they do against it; and *Whereas*, this desecration of the day is one of the greatest, if it is not the very greatest obstacles in the way of the success of the Gospel in the State, binding the people to business, tempting them away to pleasure, or disturbing their quiet when they seek to worship in their assemblies or to enjoy peace at home, teaching the young by this public example that there is no difference between what the Bible declares sacred and secular time; and *Whereas*, notwithstanding the efforts that have been made in various ways to rescue the day, and secure it to the high purposes for which it was intended there has been realized but a very partial success; and *Whereas*, particularly the Supreme Court of this State, by a recent decision, both unexpected and unprecedented, and, in our opinion, most unrighteous, has declared the Sabbath Law so generally petitioned for by the people, unconstitutional: Therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Synod, we as a Christian State, have a right to a Sabbath protected by law, and secured from noise, disturbance, and ordinary labor, so that it may be devoted to domestic enjoyment and religious worship.

Resolved, That we will continue our efforts, in every lawful way to secure the enjoyment of this right.

Resolved, That in the name of God, and in the Spirit of hearty co-operation, we will unite with all who seek to rescue the day from desecration, making its friends our friends in this our common cause.

Resolved, That we will use our whole influence to obtain a Sabbath in this State, a Sabbath recognized by law, and secured by the intelligent sentiment of an instructed and Christian people.

Adopted.

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.

On motion, *Resolved*, 1. That the Bible lies at the foundation of all our civil and religious institutions.

Resolved, 2. That, therefore, it should be read in every school and family.

Resolved, 3. That, therefore, we are strongly opposed to the "*compulsory*" exclusion of the Bible from our public schools.

Minutes concluded next week.

The State Fair.

EDITOR OF THE PACIFIC:—Wishing to make an excursion to the Big Tree Grove in Calaveras county, week before last, I concluded to go via Sacramento and take the State Fair in my way. I accordingly embarked in the steamer on Tuesday evening and reached the Capitol on Wednesday morning. I found the city literally filled to overflowing with persons in attendance on the exhibition from different parts of the State, very few of them however being from the South.

I was very glad of the opportunity not only to witness the evidences of the progress of improvements in agriculture, horticulture, mechanics, &c., which I expected would be furnished at the Fair, but also to see *the people* who would be gathered together on the occasion, and to judge whether or not there had been any deterioration on their part by the transplantation of the stock to the Pacific shore. I knew there had been advancement made in social comfort and the accumulation of property, but if there had been retrogradation among *the people* I felt that there would be little cause for congratulation in respect to the rest. For,

"Ill fares the land, to hastening woes a prey,
Where wealth accumulates but where men decay."

But although I saw, as I expected to do, many things which are lamentable in the habits of a portion of the multitude assembled there, yet there was an appearance of health and intelligence that I was glad to witness, and there was encouragement in the fact that so many took so much interest in the objects of the Fair, as to induce them to attend it notwithstanding the trouble and expense involved.

The Fair itself, I must confess, far exceeded my expectations, both in the extent of its exhibitions and in the degree of advancement in the various arts represented there which was manifest. It was in all respects highly creditable to so new a State as this, and it would compare favorably with those which are held where many more years have been employed in efforts for improvement. There was some fine stock, cattle, horses and sheep, but I did not see as good specimens of hogs as I had expected. This to a Western man was a serious defect. But in the absence of Indian corn, I suppose California will never compete with the States in the valley of the Mississippi in the production of pork.

Of fruits, of course, there was an excellent show, no region of the world, probably, excelling the Pacific coast in their production. There were beautiful specimens of needle work, some good drawings and tolerable paintings, and excellent photographs. The carriages appeared well, and there was a good exhibition of agricultural implements and other products of California skill in mechanics. I was especially interested in the specimens of woollen goods, blankets, &c., from Salem, Oregon, where, as I learned from one of the proprietors, a large and flourishing manufactory has been established. The blankets were particularly excellent, and all the goods were of wool raised in that State. The same gentleman informed me that a vast bed of iron ore of excellent quality has been discovered near Salem, close by navigable waters and in the midst of almost inexhaustible forests of timber. The ore has been assayed and pronounced excellent. Here then are materials and facilities for manufacturing nails and spikes for the great Pacific Railroad on the ground.

But I will not dwell too long on particular points but pass on to specify a few of the most remarkable objects which I saw in the Fair. And first, I must name the building itself, called the Pavilion in which the exhibition was held. This is a large and handsome brick edifice, 120 feet long by 100 wide, two stories high, the upper one being very lofty. Its cost was $20,000. This edifice was erected complete in *forty-five* days after the first blow was struck on the foundation! It was built by the county and is to be kept for future fairs and other public exhibitions and popular gatherings. It was one of the best possible specimens of the effects of California energy and go-ahead-itiveness.

There were also on exhibition a gold ingot weighing 2,228 ounces, Troy, one foot long by 5½ and 4 inches in breadth and thickness, which was worth $41,318; a wax fac-simile of a pear raised in the State weighing *four pounds*, 21 inches in circumference the longest way and 18 inches the other; several specimens of enormous peaches from a tree which yielded one which measured *seventeen* inches in circumference! Some of the fleeces were of almost incredible weight. That of the buck "Sampson" reached 32 3-4 pounds, the animal weighing 242 pounds; another from a Spanish merino sheep one year old, weighed 14 3-4 pounds, and another of about eleven months growth *twenty-six* pounds. But most wonderful of all was the fleece of the buck "Grizzley," owned by Flint, Bixby & Co., of San Juan, of *fourteen months* growth only, which reached the enormous weight of *forty two and a half pounds!* There were also certainly "some pumpkins" there, one heap being eight feet in circuit, each weighing 200 pounds. Some squashes I am sure would not fall short of 250 pounds. There must be dairies, too, in the State of no mean extent, judging by the cheeses which I saw, graduated in weight from the ordinary size up to those of most monstrous proportions; one of them weighed 780 pounds and another 620 pounds, the latter said to have been made from the milking of one day on the proprietor's farm.

But I will not enlarge on this topic, although interesting as affording evidence of the material progress and prosperity of the State. To your distant readers and those especially in the Atlantic States, I have no doubt some of these facts will appear marvellous. But I have learned that this is a land of marvels, of which the Big Trees that I shall describe in my next communication, are not the least.

One thing, however, I must not omit to mention, viz: the specimen furnished during one day of the Fair, while I was present of California *dust*, not *gold* dust, but another article more plenty and less sought after. I am sure from my experience during the summer that this State is not excelled by any other portion of the world in the quantity or quality of this article; and if a premium had been offered at the Fair for the *place* in the State distinguished above all others for its production, Sacramento would have carried off the prize! On the day alluded to the wind blew a gale, and as there are few or no pavements, and the dust had been deepening for months in the absence of rain, and had been pulverized to an uncommon degree during the stir of the occasion, you may imagine the condition of the city and the delightful sensations afforded to those who ventured forth into the streets. But this, after all was but an introduction to the varied experience to which we were destined the following week on the road to Mokelumne Hill and of which I shall speak hereafter. All day the lines of Longfellow were continually running in my head.

"How beautiful is the rain!
After the dust and heat,
In the broad and fiery streets,
In the narrow lane,
How beautiful is the rain!"

And I thought O! what would I not give for one such shower as blesses our friends at home. How aggravating to ones feelings to think that at this very moment there,

"From the throat of the overflowing spout!
Across the window pane
It pours and pours;
And swift and wide,
With a muddy tide,
Like a river down the gutter roars
The rain, the *welcome* rain!"

Yours &c., J. C. H.

OUR readers must not fail to look at our list of new and old advertisements, and also be sure to call upon our advertising friends for bills of exchange, clothing, groceries, fuel, hotel accommodations, printing, steam engines and quartz mills, photographs and ambrotypes, medicines, books, stationary, insurance, sewing machines, agricultural implements, furniture of all descriptions, steamer tickets for New York, or San Diego, or Victoria, mastic roofing, linen marking, &c., &c.

SUNDAY TEMPERANCE MEETINGS.—A public meeting of the friends of Temperance is held every Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Hall of the Sons of Temperance, No. 186, Montgomery street, near Jackson. Rev. O. P. Fitzgerald, and other speakers, will deliver addresses on Sunday, October 16th. All interested in the cause, including the ladies, are invited to attend.

WE are obliged this week to crowd out our usual summary of news, to make room for the reports and minutes of the Ecclesiastical bodies, which assembled in this city last week.

REV. J. A. BENTON.—We have received our first letter from Rev. J. A. Benton, which we will publish next week. He arrived at Hongkong, August 6th, and expected to remain in China some twenty days. From thence he goes by steamer to Singapore. He was in good health, and had his eyes and ears open.

FINANCIAL.

Few features of peculiar interest in relation to financial affairs have presented themselves since the sailing of the mail steamer of the 5th inst. The complaint of monetary stringency continues, but there being as usual a limited requirement between steamers, this has not manifested itself to a serious extent. The rates of interest remain unchanged.

We are gratified to learn that the receipts of gold bullion are rather on the increase. The following are the statistics of the U. S. Branch Mint, from 1st to 11th inst., inclusive:

Gold Bullion, receipts, weight after melting	oz27,429.12
Coinage, Gold	$260,000
Do. Silver	5,000
Total coinage	$265,000

No transactions have taken place in Mexican dollars, the market being still bare. The receipt of $24,390 by the Carlotta, from Guaymas, was in silver bars. Contrary to expectation, the Inkermann, from San Blas, brought no treasure. The shipments now being made to China are almost exclusively in gold. Those by the Viking were $1,000 in dust, $7,5000 in gold coin, $1,700 in specie, and $68,000 in gold bars, Mexican dollars are nominally quotable at 12 per cent. premium.

The following have been the exports of Treasure since the 1st inst.:

Per Golden Gate, to New York	$1,833,124 78
" " to England	10,356 00
" " to Panama	10,000 00
	$1,853,280 78
Per Frances Palmer to Honolulu	20,000 00
Per Viking to Hongkong	78,200 00
Total	$1,951,480 78
Previously exported this year	[illegible]
Total to date	[illegible]
Corresponding period of 1858	[illegible]
Excess of 1859 over 1858	$1,654,021 76

Mercantile Gazette, 13th.

PORT STATISTICS.

The following is a statement of the tonnage of vessels arriving at this port since the 1st inst., and the amounts of freight chargeable on their cargoes:

Name of Vessel.	From.	Tons.	Amount of Freight.
Inkermann	San Blas	223	[illegible]
Carlotta	Guaymas	279	[illegible]
Black Warrior	Hongkong	1899	11,372
Total		2401	[illegible]

EXPORT VALUES.

The following is a statement of the destination and value of our exports other than treasure since the 1st inst.:

To.	Name of Vessel.	Value.
Victoria	Panama	[illegible]
Callao	Witch of the Wave	[illegible]
Honolulu	Frances Palmer	[illegible]
Victoria	Brother Jonathan	4,335
Panama	Golden Gate	14,696
Panama	Cortes	181
Manilla	Jeannette	[illegible]
Melbourne	Tuisco	[illegible]
Ventura	San Diego	[illegible]
Sitka	Sophie Adelaide	[illegible]
Hongkong	Viking	[illegible]
New York	David Crockett	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAZEPPA DRUG STORE,

HERBS.

WHOLE AND GROUND SAGO, WORMWOOD, Hore-hound, Golden Seal, Sweet Marjoram, Peppermint.

ACIDS, &c.

Crystal and Pulvd. Tartaric Acid, Cream Tartar, Sup. C. Soda, Sal Soda, Potash, Castile Soap, Salt Water Soap.

ESSENTIAL OILS.

Anise seed, Bergamot, Sassafras, Peppermint, Juniper, Spruce, etc.

SEEDS, &c.

Anise seed and Caraway Seed, in bbls., Bird Seed of all kinds, Bird Gravel, Cuttle Fish, etc.

TRUSSES OF ALL KINDS.

Shoulder Braces, Silk Stockings, Saddle Bags, Glass and India Rubber Syringes.

MAGNETO ELECTRIC MACHINES.

The most approved and economical kind for nervous diseases.

All the above for sale, Wholesale and Retail, by SAMUEL ADAMS, Druggist.
oct13-3m] corner of Clay and Sansome streets.

NOTICE!

TO BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, HOTEL AND Boarding House keepers, and others! Pure Cream of Tartar and Sulp. Car. Soda, Tartaric Acid, Carbonate of Ammonia; Anise, Carraway and Coriander Seeds; Oil of Lemon, Anise and Wintergreen; Russian and American Isinglass and Gelatine; Irish Moss, Ginger Root, Cochineal, Gum Arabic, Castile Soap, &c., &c.
Sold wholesale and retail, at reduced prices,
oct13-3m] Southwest cor. Clay & Sansome sts.

FOR LAUNDRIES!

SAL SODA, INDIGO, BLUEING, SPERMACETI, White Wax, Gum Arabic, &c. For sale at low prices, at the Drug Store southwest corner Clay and Sansome Streets. oct13-3m

HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINES AND BOOKS—For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Family Drug Store, cor. Clay and Dupont sts. [oct13-3m

THE GERMAN TONIC BITTERS AND GERMAN PURGATIVE PILLS are the best medicines in use for the cure of dyspepsia, costiveness and general debility, and the Eureka Panacea for purifying the blood. For sale at the Family Drug Store, corner Clay and Dupont streets. oct13-3m

FLEAS—THE BITING FLEAS.—THE GENUINE Flea Powder for 25 cents, only, a box or bottle. Also, Sarsaparillas, Ointments, Pills, Liniments, Cherry Pectoral, and other cough remedies, at New York prices. At retail, at FAMILY DRUG STORE, corner Clay and Dupont streets.

BIRD SEED—BIRD GRAVEL, &c.—CANARY, Hemp, Rape and Millet Seed, Fresh Cuttle Fish and Bird Gravel—for sale at reduced prices, at the Family Drug Store, cor. Clay & Dupont sts. [oct13-3m

BOTANIC MEDICINES, COMPOSITION Powders No 6, or Rheumatic Drops, Roots, Herbs, &c., &c. For sale at the Family Drug Store, corner Clay and Dupont streets. oct13-3m

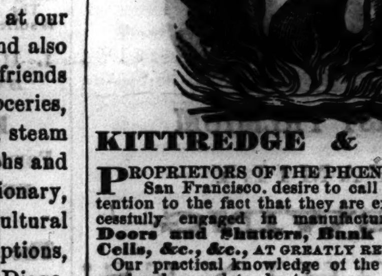
FLEA POWDER, ETC., ETC., ETC. The true and genuine, only 25 cents a box, and all other patent medicines at New York prices. Liniments, Sarsaparillas, Pills, Ointments, etc., etc., at the MAZEPPA DRUG STORE,
oct13-3m Corner Clay and Sansome sts.

BROWN'S ESSENCE JAMAICA GINGER, 5 gross just received. Also, 20 casks Sup. C. Soda English, and for sale by
SAM'L ADAMS,
oct13-3m] S. W. corner Clay and Sansome sts.

THE LARGEST
....AND....
BEST SELECTED STOCK OF
Gentlemen's Fashionable Clothing
....AND....
FURNISHING GOODS
can be found at
NICHOLS & FIRDEVER'S
BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
No. 147 WASHINGTON STREET,
Montgomery Block, SAN FRANCISCO.
oct13-3mis

TO CAPITALISTS AND OWNERS OF REAL ESTATE WHO CONTEMPLATE MAKING PERMANENT IMPROVEMENTS.

PHŒNIX WORKS.



KITTREDGE & FRASER,

PROPRIETORS OF THE PHŒNIX IRON WORKS, San Francisco, desire to call your particular attention to the fact that they are extensively and successfully engaged in manufacturing Fire-Proof Doors and Shutters, Bank Vaults, Prison Cells, &c., &c., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Our practical knowledge of the business has been rendered complete, by ten years experience in San Francisco.

Our best reference is our work, which can be seen in nearly every city and town in this State and Oregon. Particular attention paid to orders from the country.

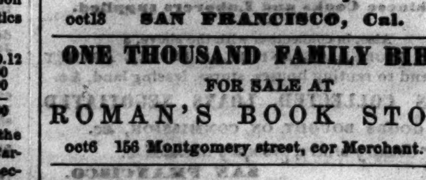
A large assortment of second hand Doors and Shutters constantly on hand, and for sale at very low rates.

172 Battery street, near Pacific,
oct13-3m SAN FRANCISCO.

FIRST PREMIUM TO WM. THURNAUER FOR BEST BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE. MECHANICS INSTITUTE SAN FRANCISCO

AND STATE FAIRS AT MARYSVILLE 1858, AND SACRAMENTO 1859.

THURNAUER & ZINN,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
FRENCH AND GERMAN FANCY BASKETS,
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN WILLOW-WARE,
CANE AND WILLOW CHAIRS,
LADIES' WORK STANDS
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
HOBBY HORSES, TOYS, &c., &c
No. 92 Battery street, between Commercial and Clay,
SAN FRANCISCO.
WM. THURNAUER. oct13-3m HENRY ZINN



JARVIS JEWETT,
AGENT,
oct13 SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

ONE THOUSAND FAMILY BIBLES
FOR SALE AT
ROMAN'S BOOK STORE,
oct6 156 Montgomery street, cor Merchant.

COFFIN, REDINGTON & CO., NEW YORK. RICE, COFFIN & CO., MARYSVILLE.

Redington & Co.
Wholesale Druggists
San Francisco.

WE BEG LEAVE TO CALL THE ATTENTION of the Drug Trade in California, Oregon and Washington Territory, to our present complete arrangements for the transaction of the

Importing and Wholesale Drug Business.

Having a house in New York, which brings us in direct communication with the principal Importers and Manufacturers of Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals, we are enabled to offer inducements to purchasers which cannot be equaled by any other house on the Pacific coast.

We have now in Store the largest and best selected STOCK OF DRUGS ever offered for sale in this market, and it is our intention to maintain, by large and regular importations, and by always selling the BEST goods at the LOWEST prices, the leading position which, for ten years past, we have occupied in the Wholesale Drug Business in this State.

Particular attention will be paid to the Mexican and Sandwich Island trade, and we guarantee satisfaction, both in quality and price, to all who may favor us with their orders.

REDINGTON & CO.,
oct6-3m is No. 107 Clay street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Baker's Pain Panacea.

My Pain Panacea is composed entirely of healing gums, and vegetable oils and herbs. It is perfectly safe for the most delicate to use. I can most sincerely say, that I have never known any, however delicate, to be injured by it in the least. I will continue to ask the afflicted, who have not used it, to try it for the following diseases. If they are not satisfied with its healing properties, the money will be cheerfully refunded by the agent where the medicine is for sale.

If you have Pain in the Stomach or Bowels, try a dose of Pain Panacea internally, bathe externally over the parts affected and you will at once restore the proper action, and relieve the pain.

If you have a Burn, keep the parts covered with cotton wet with Pain Panacea. This will, in a few minutes, draw out the fire, and cure the pain.

If you have a Bruise or Wound, bathe it well with the Pain Panacea four times a day. It will relieve the pain, and take out all the poison, and heal the wound in a short time.

If you are suffering from Neuralgia or Rheumatic Pains, apply the Pain Panacea freely, and take a dose of it internally, morning, noon and night; it will not only cure the pain, but will remove the cause of the disease.

If you have the Dyspepsia, and your food distresses your stomach after eating, take a dose of Pain Panacea after each meal.

If you have a Cankered or Sore Mouth or Throat, apply the Pain Panacea to the affected parts, and gargle the mouth or throat three or four times a day.

If you have the Diarrhœa, or a relaxed state of the bowels take a few doses of Pain Panacea, and they will soon be restored. If you have a painful swelling, bathe the parts freely, and you will soon relieve the pain, and the swelling will be reduced. If you have a severe tooth-ache, apply the Pain Panacea on a piece of cotton, and bathe the gum at the same time; it will stop the pain instantly.

If you have been Bitten by a Spider, or any any other insect, or stung by Bees, take fine salt, mix it with the Pain Panacea, and apply to the parts.

If you have a Pain in the Breast, Side, Back, or Kidneys, bathe the parts affected morning and night; at the same time take a dose of the Panacea internally.

If a mother has a Caked Breast, apply the Pain Panacea as hot as it can be borne.

If you feel Chilly, or Cold, as though you were going to have a fever, take a dose of Panacea.

If you have a Wound, Cut, or Galls on your Horse, apply the Pain Panacea; it will take out all the inflammation, and heal the sore in a short time.

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by
PARK & WHITE, Agents,
aull-3m 132 Washington St., San Francisco.

As Long as there is Life there is Hope.

MESSRS. O. R. BAKER & CO.—Gents:—For the benefit of the public, and especially those who are suffering with diseased lungs, or are subject to coughs and colds, I wish to add my testimony to that of many others, touching the efficiency of DR. HALL'S BALSAM. Last winter I was attacked with a cough, which was very shortly after followed by PAINS IN MY BREAST AND SIDES, and SHORTNESS OF BREATH. I resorted to various remedies, and to what I deemed the best medical advice, but notwithstanding all that, I continued daily to decline, until I was pronounced entirely PAST RECOVERY, DEATH BY SUFFOCATION SEEMED VERY NEAR TO ME, as it was with the utmost difficulty that I could breathe. Just in this stage of my disease, my husband heard of DR. HALL'S BALSAM and its great EFFICACY, and procured a bottle at once. I commenced its use immediately, and within TWENTY-FOUR HOURS therefrom, I expectorated LARGE MASSES OF PHLEGM AND MATTER, which gave me great relief. I continued the use of it as directed, and am now able to say that I am restored to health.

For further reference call on me at my residence, on Betts street, south side, two doors east of Lynn.

Cincinnati, April 6, 1852. MRS. S. A. MURPHY.

The above is only one of many hundred certificates handed us daily, by our respectable citizens, that have been restored to health by the timely use of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS which is a CERTAIN CURE for all the various Diseases of the Lungs.

For Sale by
PARK & WHITE,
Agents for the Pacific Coast,
132 Washington street, San Francisco,
And by the Principal Druggists. aull-3m

NEWELL'S COUGH SYRUP.

I HAVE but little to say in relation to the merits of this Syrup. For the last twenty-five or thirty years I have known it as a valuable remedy for all pulmonary complaints, and for the past ten years have possessed the original recipe for its manufacture. IT WILL CURE the most violent Cold or long seated Cough: and in cases of Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Dysentery, or any affection of the throat or lungs, I have ever found it an agreeable and effectual remedy.

It is not my intention to leave my legitimate business to turn a maker or a vender of what is generally, and often most erroneously, called a "quack medicine;" but KNOWING that I possess a valuable recipe, I am desirous that the public should avail themselves of its advantages. Many of my personal friends and more immediate acquaintances have already done so, and could I not refer to them, under the full assurance they would most cheerfully endorse all that I have said, or may hereafter say, in relation to the merits of this Syrup, *the article would not now be offered for sale.*

Try it in any case of a Cough or a Cold, the Asthma, the Whooping Cough, a Sore Throat, the Dysentery, or any affection of the throat or lungs, CONSUMPTION not excluded, and I am sure of your favorable testimony to add to that of all those who have already done so.

PRICE $1 00 per bottle. Forwarded by Freeman & Co.'s Express to any part of the State for $1 50 per bottle.

Wm Newell,
70 Merchant Street, San Francisco. aug18

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUSSELL'S
PATENT MASTIC ROOFING,

IS BEYOND A DOUBT, ONE OF THE BEST INventions of the age for roofing purposes. In view of its easy application, great durability and consequent economy, and exact adaptation to any climate by its expansion and contraction, through the influence of heat and cold, it will unquestionably, by far excel any roofing now in use, tin, shingles and slate not excepted. It can readily be applied to roofs of any description, either steep or flat, and is known to be better than anything else before discovered, for founderies or any man ufactories where the roof is exposed to steam on the under side. It may be put on over shingles without removing them. This canvass and preparation is a sure remedy for leaks around chimneys and where roofs join other buildings. Fire that will unsolder tin and melt zinc will leave this roof uninjured. The public are aware that it has been the study of scientific men, architects and builders to discover an article, or a combination of articles and their proportions each to the other, for roofing purposes that will stand the sudden changes of weather and be impervious to Fire and Water. The inventor of this compound has labored many years to combine articles, the properties of which were such as to obviate the difficulties of rust and decay attendant upon tin and shingles, and the destruction by sun and frost of the other cement roofs now in use. This he has succeeded in doing and six years of trial North and South, has proved this roofing to be all that was expected of it. And it is proving itself in California, as at the East, preferable to any other roofing material in use.

We invite the attention of those who wish their roofs PERMANENTLY good, to look at our samples and at our roofs.

ELLIS & FOSTER.
aug25-3m* OFFICE, 172 Clay street, San Francisco.

DR. BOURNE'S
ELECTRO-CHEMICAL
AND VAPOR BATHS,
AND PIONEER WATER CURE,
Junction of Montgomery and Market Sts.
Only $1 per Bath,
AND LESS,
If a Number of Tickets be Purchased.

AS THESE BATHS EQUALIZE THE CIRCULAtion and purify the blood, increase and equalize the nervous forces, improve appetite, deterge all effete matter, and impart universal warmth and strength to the system; they are invaluable aids in the cure of ALL disease, but especially Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Fever and Ague, &c.: and for Colds, Coughs, and all affections of the chest, are absolutely of unequaled efficacy.

☞But it is not proper to take a bath until three hours or more after a meal.

They also remove from the human system mercury in all its forms, as well as all other mineral and drug poisons.

The effects of POISON OAK thoroughly eradicated frequently by a single bath.

DYSPEPSIA is permanently CURED (not patched up) in from six to ten weeks. Failure to cure is almost impossible.

A Department for Ladies, under the charge of a competent lady.

House parties received—Ladies or gentlemen.

The Electro-Chemical Baths are NOT administered to persons suffering with infectious or loathsome diseases.

Consultations Free! oct6

WHAT CHEER HOUSE,
Nos. 117, 118, 119, 121, 123, 125 Sacramento St., and 85, 87, 89 and 91 Leidesdorff St.
SAN FRANCISCO.

FARMERS, MERCHANTS, MINERS, AND ALL others who wish superior accommodations, can always secure them at the

WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

Large additions have been recently made to the buildings of this highly popular house of entertainment, so long and favorably known throughout this and the Atlantic States.

Its location is central, and well adapted to the accommodation of all classes of patrons.

Great reductions have been made in the rates of BOARD AND LODGING.

A large fire-proof Safe is kept in the office for the use of the patrons.

Superior BATHING accommodations connected with the house; also the free use of a large Reading Room and Library.

An Omnibus and Express Wagon with the name of the house painted on them, will always be in waiting on the arrival of the steamers, to convey passengers and their baggage to the house, free of charge.

NO RUNNERS EMPLOYED.

BOARD, per week.....$5 00
BOARD, per day.....1 00
LODGING, per week.....$1 25 @ $4
LODGING, per night.....20 to 75 cts
BATHS.....25 cts

SHOWER BATHS FREE.

oct1. R. B. WOODWARD, Proprietor.

FIRST PREMIUM!

We have received for two years, the First Premium at the Industrial Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute, for the superiority of our BOOK, CARD and JOB PRINTING, over that of all competitors. These Premiums were not given for samples prepared expressly for exhibition, but for those selected from work executed for regular customers, in the ordinary course of business.

Merchants, and business men generally, who desire Good Work, at a moderate price, are invited to call and examine specimens, and acquaint themselves with our facilities for the rapid execution of every variety of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING.

For Book Work, we have large fonts of beautiful NEW TYPE by means of which a clearness is given to the print that can never be obtained from worn-out material. We have in operation two of Adams' Patent Power Presses, for Book and Newspaper work, universally acknowledged to be the Best Presses ever invented; and by the use of Steam Power, are enabled to do work with great rapidity and at very low rates.

Orders from the Country receive prompt attention.

TOWNE & BACON,
125 Clay St., cor. Sansome, San Francisco.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
BOOK BINDER, PAPER RULER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER:
133 Clay Street, San Francisco.

BINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION neatly executed: BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.

N. B.—I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State. oc-tf

BOOKS! BOOKS!!
ROMAN'S BOOK AUCTION,
JUST OPENED.
Salesroom on Clay street, above Montgomery.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD TAKE this method to inform the public, and the many lovers of literature and good books throughout the State, that he has just arrived with a large and well selected stock of Standard and Miscellaneous works, selected with especial reference for this market, and that he will be constantly receiving additions to the extensive assortment already on hand. For sale at Wholesale, Retail and Auction.

aull-tf ANTHONY ROMAN.

AN EXTENSIVE STOCK
....OF....
CLOTHING,
....OF....
THE LATEST STYLE
And of the best description
JUST RECEIVED
Direct from New York,
And to which we shall have large additions
BY EVERY STEAMER THIS SEASON,
Making our stock of
Clothing and Furnishing Goods
THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT OF ANY IN THE STATE,
Which we shall sell at very low prices.
S. L. WILSON & CO.,
S. E. corner Commercial and Sansome Streets.
oct6

COME ON BOYS, COME.

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,
176 CLAY STREET, 176
HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AN ENTIRE NEW ASSORTMENT OF THE latest New York styles of Custom-made Clothing, consisting of
COATS, PANTS, VESTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, SHIRTS, CRAVATS, NECK TIES

And everything appertaining to a Gentleman's Wardrobe to which we call the attention of our friends and the public generally.

We have also received by recent arrivals some new and desirable patterns of

BOY'S CLOTHING,

Embracing every variety of Material, Style and Fashion. Made expressly for us by our house in New York, to which we would call the particular attention of the Ladies.

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,
142 & 144 Broadway, New York.
LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,
176 Clay street, San Francisco.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,
IMPORTERS
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
FURNITURE, BEDDING
AND MIRRORS,
128 WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE THE LARGEST stock of Furniture ever offered on the Pacific coast, which we will sell at less prices than it costs others to import.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,
328 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street, between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose. sep12

SINGER'S
SEWING MACHINES.

OUR MACHINES HAVE REPEATEDLY TAKEN THE FIRST Premium at various State Fairs, in competition with ALL others. They make the INTERLOCKED stitch (which cannot be unravelled,) ALIKE on BOTH SIDES or NOT, at the will of the operator—do not get out of order without great abuse, and will execute every variety of work in the most beautiful style.

See what the Scientific American says, and that ought to be good authority.

"Mr. Singer has become a Nestor in the discovery of Sewing Machine improvements. Hardly a week passes without the issue of one or more Patents for his inventions. His Sewing Machines have been greatly improved within the past year, until now they are in the HIGHEST DEGREE PERFECT. No one man has done so much towards the introduction of these great labor-saving machines as Isaac M. Singer. He ought to be well rewarded.

A great deal is being said about the different kinds of stitches. Singer's Machines make the best stitch known and make it in the best manner. But read the following from the only two houses in San Francisco engaged in the manufacture of general clothing:

J. H. DUNNELL, Esq., Agent for J. M. Singer & Co,
151 Sacramento street.

Dear Sir:—We take great pleasure in speaking in the highest terms of the merits of your Sewing Machines for manufacturing purposes, and we can do so with more propriety as we are using yours and others. We manufacture all kinds of clothing, both light and heavy, and have used for about a year the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines, and the Quaker City, and for some months Singer's Machines. The Quaker City Machine we have discarded as worthless to us. We still use the Wheeler & Wilson's Machines on light clothing, for which it is adapted, while we employ a number of yours on all kinds of clothing. Your Machines give us no trouble in getting out of order, and we can fully recommend them for all purposes.

Respectfully yours,
BARNETT, BANKS & CO.
72 and 74 California street.
SAN FRANCISCO, July 30, 1859.

Mr. J. H. DUNNELL, Agent of J. M. Singer & Co., No. 151 Sacramento street:

Dear Sir:—We have to say in reply to your request as to our opinion of Sewing Machines—that we have used Grover & Baker's Machines some three years in the manufacture of General Clothing, and we have also tried the Wheeler & Wilson Machines. The first we consider pretty well adapted to certain kinds of work, and the latter to fine work only, but from its extreme liability to get out of order and trouble to operate—not reliable. We have now used Singer's Machines for some time, and we can recommend them without hesitation as the best now in use. The work done on them is preferred by our customers, and they will sew fabrics, fine or coarse quality, well; and, in addition, they are less likely to get out of order than any machine we have used.

Respectfully yours,
ALEXANDER & CO.,
82 Sacramento street.

Our Family Machines, at $75, will do all the sewing of a family in the best manner. As an evidence of the popularity of different machines in N. Y., where the fullest test is had, there are ten advertisements for operatives on Singer's Machines to one on any other.

A fine assortment of Silk Twist, Threads, etc., etc., on hand.

J. H. DUNNELL, Ag't,
oct6 160 Sacramento street.

SEWING MACHINES.
WHEELER & WILSON'S
First Premium Sewing Machines.
AT REDUCED RATES.

THE CHARACTER OF WHEELER & WILSON'S Sewing Machines is too well established to admit of any controversy in regard to their merits. They have received the commendations of all the papers in the country, and received the FIRST PREMIUM at all the fairs in 1858, OVER ALL OTHERS. The Scientific American says—"IT IS WITHOUT A RIVAL; SIMPLE, NOT EASILY PUT OUT OF ORDER."

WHEELER & WILSON'S stitch is alike on both sides of the fabric sewed, and

WILL NOT RIP OR RAVEL.

Every kind of sewing can be done on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine. ONE machine does the work. HEMMERS, for wide and narrow hems, with each machine. All machines warranted. Send for circulars.

H. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Office, Montgomery Street, cor. Sacramento.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

HOWE & CO., CORNER CLAY AND SANSOME, Wholesale and Retail dealers in CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES. Have constantly on hand the fullest and finest assortment of Groceries in San Francisco, at the lowest rates. oct6-3m

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

DUTIES.

Custom dues are payable in cash only, and levied ad valorem. Unclaimed goods in store are subject to sale by auction at the expiration of one year. The standard ton is 2240 lb.

Anchors.
Per lb.....— 8@— [illegible]

Boots and Shoes.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Desirable styles are not selling for home cost.

B[illegible].
DUTY 15 PER CENT. AD VAL.
White ℘ lb.....— — @— 70
Yellow.....— — @— 31

Bread.
DUTY 15 PER CENT. AD VAL.
Pilot, domestic, ℘ lb.....— 5½@— 6
Navy do.....— 4½@— 4½
Crackers, in tins— 7½@— 10½
Cakes, assd tins...— 8 @— 10
Cal Soda biscuit— — @— 9
Cal. Sug. Biscuit— — @— 9½

Candles.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Sperm ℘ lb.....— 40 @— —
do Patent.....— — @— 60
French.....— — @— 26
German.....— — @— 25
Adamantine.....— 18 @— 20

Cigars.
DUTY 30 PER CENT.
Havana dull, with heavy supply.
Am Im Havana.19 — @— 20
German do do...6 — @— 15
Cheroots No1.....— — @— —
do No2.....— — @13 50
do No3.....— — @12 50

Coffee.
Duty free when imported from place of growth in all vessels except those of Spain and Portugal, in which case it is 15 per cent., and also free when imported in vessels of those nations from their own colonies.
Java, white ℘ lb— — @— 16
Java, green.....— — @— 15½
Manila.....— — @— —
Costa Rica.....— — @— 15½
Rio.....— — @— 14½

Cordage.
DUTY 19 PER CENT.
Manila, Amer'n made.....— 9½@— 10
Manila, S. Francisco Manufacturing Co. jobbing at.....— 10 @— 11
Tarred Cordage..— 11½@— 12½
Bale Rope.....— 12 @— 13
Bolt Rope.....— 12½@— 13
Cotton Twine.....— — @— 20
Flax & H Twine— — @— 27

Coal.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Lackawana ton — — @17 50
Lehigh.....— — @16 —
Cardiff.....— — @16 —
Scotch.....None.
West Hartley...18 50 @19 —
Liverpool.....— — @16 —
Brymbo.....None.
Sydney.....— — @11 75
Cumberland...24 50 @25 —
Vancouver Is.....— — @14 —
Oregon.....— — @ 9 —
Chile.....None.

Crockery.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Well assorted invoices selling for 5 ℘ cent advance on cost and charges.

Dry Goods.
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Heavy Br'wn3-4— — @— 5½
do do 4-4.....— — @— 8
do do 5-4.....— — @— 11
Bleached Long Cloths, medium quality 7-8 Home cost.
do do 4-4 — 8 @— 12
Do do medium qlty 5-4 book fold.....— — @— 12½
Do 8-4 do.....— — @— 23
Do 10-4 do.....— — @— 30
DRILLING.
Heavy Brown, 30 inches.....— — @— 8½
Bleached 28 in.....— — @— 9½
COTTON DUCK.
Nos. 1 to 5.....— 25 @— 26
Nos. 6 to 10.....— — @— 20
Twilled Ravens, 28 inch.....— — @— 18
Methuen.....— — @— 16
Flax Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6, ℘ bolt.....12 — @13 —
TICKINGS.
Ex heavy 30 in...— 10 @— —
Medium, 30 in.....— 7½@— —
DENIMS.
30 inch.....— 9 @— 10
DIAPERS.
Scotch 11 yd pcs fine.....1 35 @ 1 50
Do do medium. 1 — @ 1 25
Russian Crash, medium ℘ yd.....— — @— 7½
PRINTS.
Merrimac Blues.....— — @— 10½
do Fancy.....— — @— 10½
Shirting, plates and stripes.....— — @— 9½
Cocheco Fancy.— 10 @— —
Rich Am, chintz styles fast colors.....— 9 @— 12½
Do do blue and orange fast colors.....— — @— 9
Do do English fancy do.....— 12½@— —
Do do French 4-4 do do.....— 15 @— 20
LINENS.
Table Damask ℘ yard.....— 27½@— 75
Sheetings,10-4 to 12-4.....— 65 @— 95
Table Covers 7-4 to 12-4.....1 — @ 2 50
Blankets selling for about home cost.
Carpeting home cost to 10 per cent below.
HOSIERY.
White and col'd Cotton Hose ℘ dozen.....1 25 @ 3 —
Woolen hf Hose 1 75 @— —
Wool, country knit.....2 75 @ 4 —
Cotton,.....1 — @ 1 37½
Merino,.....2 — @ 4 —
CLOTHING.
Grey Overshirts ℘ doz.....— — @13 —
Blue and Red do.....— — @12 —
Hickory Shirts.....— — @ 4 50
Check Linen do. 5 — @10 —
Enfield Mixed Undershirts and Drawers.....— — @ 7 50
Satinett Pants...18 — @27 —
Cassimere do....30 — @54 —
Overalls.....— — @ 4 50
Reefing Jackets. 2 50 @ 3 75
Goodyear's Blk Rubber Coats. 3 50 @ 4 50
Do White do.. 5 — @ 5 50
Do Slate Colors 2 — @ 2 50

Drugs.
Market generally supplied by importations to the regular trade.
Alum.....— — @— 3
Balsam Copaiba— — @ 1 —
Bi-Carbonate of Soda ℘ lb.....— — @— 5
Borax, refined.....— — @— 35
Brimstone, American roll.....— — @— 5
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur.....— 6 @— 8
Blue Vitriol.....— — @— 12½
Cream Tartar pure.....— 37½@— 40
Castor Oil. E I refined.....1 50 @ 1 55
Epsom Salts.....— — @— 5
Hydro Potass.....— — @ 4 50
Opium Turkey.....— — @ 7 50
Opium, China, ℘ 10 tael...13 75 @14 —
Oil Annis.....— — @ 3 00
Sal Soda,Am and English.....— — @— 5
Sulphate Quinine, ℘ oz.....— — @ 1 75
Tartaric Acid, ℘ lb.....— 50 @— 55
Annatto.....— 35 @— 40
Copperas.....— 3 @— 3
Sugar of Lead.....— — @— 18
Sulphuric Acid.....— — @— 10
Saltpetre, E. I. refined.....— — @— 12½
Nitric Acid.....— — @— 25
Corks ℘ 1000.....2 — @ 3 50

Fish.
Duty on Foreign Caught 15 ℘ cent.
Mackerel, No.1, ℘ hf bbl.....— — @11 —
Mackerel, No. 1, ℘ kitt.....— — @ 2 75
Mackerel, No. 2, ℘ hf bbl.....— — @ 9 50
Salmon, Rogue riv. pickled ℘ lb..— — @— 5
Salmon, Puget's Sound.....— — @— 5
Salmon,Smoked— 10 @— —
Cod, Dry,℘ lb.....— 5½@— —

Flour and Meal.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Gallego, ℘ bbl.. 8 50 @ 8 75
Haxall.....8 50 @ 8 75
Oregon.....None.
California.....5 50 @ 7 —
Corn Meal, pun.20 — @— —
Corn Meal, bbls— — @ 3 —
Corn Meal, ½bbls— — @ 2 50

French Conserves and Liquors.
Brandy Fruits, ℘ case.....— — @ 6 75
Fruits in Syrup.....— — @10 —
Absynthe, Pernod's ℘ doz.....— — @ 8 75
Do Berger's.....— — @ 8 50
Do other brands 5 — @ 7 —
Vermouth soma 6 — @ 7 —
VermouthNoilly— — @ 8 25
Curacoa.....— — @ 9 —
Kirchwasser.....6 50 @ 8 —
Muscatel.....— — @ 3 25
White Wine Vinegar.....— 42 @— 50

Fruits and Preserves.
DUTY: Oranges, Lemons, and Green Fruit, 8; Nuts of all kinds, and Grapes, not dried, 24; Preserved Fruit or Sweetmeats, [illegible]; Dry Fruit of all kinds, 8 ℘ cent. ad val.
Apples, dried, in casks.....— — @— —
Apples, dried, in hf bbls.....— 9 @— 10½
Apples, dried, in kegs, choice.....None.
Peaches, Chile, dried, ℘ lb.....— — @— 27½
Peaches, Amer. dried, in kegs.— — @— 34
Figs, Smyrna ℘ lb, choice.....— 12½@— 13
Prunes, Bord'x.....— 16 @— 17
Currants, Zante— 7½@— 8½
Citron.....— 20 @— 22
Raisins, bunch ℘ box.....— — @ 3 25
Raisins, layer do— — @ 4 00
Almonds ℘ lb.....— — @— —
Almonds, Soft Shelled.....— 14 @— 15
Chile Walnuts.....— — @— 8
Filberts.....— — @— 9
Pea Nuts, south— 11 @— 12
Pecan Nuts.....— 6 @— 8
Ginger, Preserved, ℘ case.....— — @ 4 —
Brandy Peaches, qts.....— — @ 3 25
Do do half gal.....— — @ 6 50
Assorted Pie Fruits qts Am 4 — @— —
Do. English.....— — @— —
Fresh Raspberries, 2lb tin.....— — @ 4 —
Fresh Blackberries.....— — @ 4 —
Fresh Whortleberries.....— — @ 3 —
Fresh Strawberries.....— — @ 4 —
Fresh Gooseberries.....— — @— —
Fresh Cherries.....3 50 @ 3 75
Fresh Peaches.....— — @ 4 —
Fresh Quinces.....— — @ 5 —
Fresh Apples.....— — @ 4 —
Fresh Pears.....— — @ 4 —
Fresh Cranberries,kegs ℘ gal— 82½@— 85
Currant Jelly, qts. glass.....— — @ 5 —
Jellies, assorted, 2lb tins.....— — @ 6 50
Raspberry Jam.....— — @ 6 50
Blackberry Jam— — @ 6 50
Strawberry Jam— — @ 6 50
Honey, 2lb tins.. 4 50 @ 5 —
Fresh Tomatoes 2 50 @ 5 —
Green Corn.....— — @ 4 50
Green Peas.....3 50 @ 3 75
Oysters.....5 — @ 6 50
Clams, 2lb tins.....— — @ 4 —
Lobster.....— — @ 4 —
Lobster, 1lb tins. 1 50 @ 1 75
Turkey, 2lb tins 6 50 @ 7 —
Chicken.....6 50@— —
Sardines, hf bxs.....— — @ 3 20
Sardines, qr bxs.....— — @ 2 —
Gherkins, qts.....— — @ 2 50
Gherkins, hf gal.....— — @ 5 —
Cucumbers,kegs ℘ gal.....— — @— —

Glassware.
DUTY: Cylinder and Crown, 15 per cent.
The agents of Eastern manufacturers are making limited sales at regular list prices.

Grain.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Corn, California, ℘ lb.....— 1¼@— 1½
Corn, Mexican.....— — @ 1 50
Oats California. 1 62½@ 1 70
Barley, Old.....— — @— —
Do New.....1 55 @ 1 60
Wheat, Calif'a... 1 50 @ 1 75
Wheat, Oregon.....— — @— —
Peas, Split.....— — @— 5½
Beans, American White.....No sale.
California white— 3 @— 3½
Beans, Chile Bayos, old.....— — @— —
Do California do— — @— 3

Gunny Bags.
In bales, each.....— — @— 12
In bundles.....— — @— —

Grindstones.
Per cwt.....2 50 @— —

Gunpowder.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Dupont's Blasting, ℘ keg.....— — @ 3 50
Hazard do do.....— — @ 3 50
Oriental Co do.....— — @ 3 25
Canister.
HazardKRP℘lb— — @— 42½
Do Electric.....— — @ 1 —
Dupont's E F G.....— — @— 42½
Do Eagle.....— — @— 65
Do Diamond gr— — @ 1 00

Hops.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Crop 1858.....— — @— 30
Crop 1857.....No sale.

Hardware.
Collins' Axes ℘ doz.....12 50 @13 —
do handled.....— — @16 50
Axe Handles.....1 — @ 3 —
Pick Handles.....1 — @ 2 50
Long Handled Shovels branded light.....10 — @11 —
Nails, Cut ℘ lb.....— — @— 4
do Wrought.....— — @— —

Hay.
California ℘ ton13 — @17 —

Leather.
DUTY: Sole 15; other kinds 19 ℘ cent.
Sole Leather, Oak tan'd ℘ lb.....— — @— 45
Do do hemlock tanned.....— — @— 40
Harness Leather— — @— 40
Skirting do.....— — @— 40
Wax Upper Leather,℘ side 4 — @ 4 50
Calf Skins, heavy, ℘ lb.....1 — @ 1 12
Do do light.....1 — @ 1 12½
Sheep Skins, ℘ doz.....4 — @ 7 —

Lime and Cement.
DUTY: Lime 8 ℘ cent., Cement 15 ℘ cent.
California, first quality.....2 — @ 2 50
Cement, Rosendale.....— — @ 1 75
Cement, Roman None.

Lumber.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Humboldt, assorted ℘ M.....— — @— —
Puget Sound, do— — @20 —
RedwoodBoards— — @20 —
Redwood Flooring.....— — @30 —
P. Orford Cedar— — @50 —
Eastern Lumber35 — @50 —
Do oak, hickory and ash plank.35 50 @53 —
Joist, Floor,.....— — @20 —
Square Timber.....— — @24 —
Fencing.....— — @23 —
Shingles, Redw.....— — @ 3 75
Redwood Siding, dressed.....22 50 @— —
Do do rough.....— — @— —
Laths, Eastern.....None.
Laths, Califor'a— — @ 4 —
Doors and Sashes selling for home cost.

Molasses and Syrups.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
N. O. Molasses, in bbls, ℘ gal. None.
Sandwich Island— — @— 30
East Boston Syrup in 5gal kegs— — @— 75
Do in 8 gal kegs— — @— 75
Do in 14 gal kegs— — @— 75
Seth Adams 5 gal kegs.....— — @— 75
Do 8 gal kegs.....— — @— 75
San Francisco Sugar House, 5 gall kegs.....— — @— 75
Do Golden.....— — @— 80
Sandwich Island do.....— 35 @— 40

Malt Liquors.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
J & R Tennent's bottled Ale, ℘ doz.....2 37½@ 3 —
Do do Stout.....— — @ 2 75
Younger's Edinburgh Ale.....2 37½@ 3 —
Do Stout.....— — @ 2 75
Do Imperial Ale in stone jugs.....— — @ 3 75
Dunphy & Co's Guinness Dublin Stout.....— — @ 3 25
D Dunbar's bottled Ale.....2 37½@ 3 00
Do do Stout.....— — @ 2 75
Bowley's Ale,.....2 37½@— —
Jeffrey & Co's Ale.stone jugs 3 50 @— —
Muir & Son's Edinburgh Ale, stone bottles. 3 75 @— —
Do do in pints 2 — @ 2 25
Muir & Son's bottled Ale.....— — @ 3 25
Do pts.....— — @ 2 —
Clark & Sangough's Truman's Stout.....— — @ 3 75
Friends' Allsopp' bottled Ale.....3 37½@ 4 —
Byass' do Ale 3 37½@ 4 —
Morton, Carr & Co's Stout.....— — @ 3 75
Do Ale.....3 37½@— —
Bridges' Stout.....— — @— —
ENGLISH CASK BEER.
J. R. Tennent's Ale ℘ hhd.....— — @45 —
Do Stout do.....— — @— —
Younger's Ale.....— — @45 —
Do Porter.....None.
J C Wood & Co's Ale, Artillery Brand, Westminster Brew.....— — @— —
John Jeffrey's Edinburgh Ale45 — @— —
Salt's Ale do.....— — @45 —
Reader, Howard & Co's Stout. None.
Allsopp's Ale do— — @45 —
Truman's Stout. None.
Do XX, do.....None.
Barclay & Perkin's Ale do.....— — @— —
Watkins' Dublin Stout.....Nominal.
Abbott's Ale.....30 — @— —
Burton Brewery Co's No 3 Ale.30 — @32 50
Do Stout do.....— — @— —
Bass' Ale.....— — @45 —
Muir & Son's Edinburgh strong Ale.....— — @45 —
AMERICAN.
Eastern ℘ bbl.....None.
Fairbanks and Beard's Ale and Porter ℘ doz.....— — @ 3 00
Lyon & Company's California Ale ℘ bbl.....— — @16 —

Matches.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Round wood, lge cases, ℘ gross— 56 @— 60
Do. in tins.....— 65 @— 70

Matting.
DUTY 19 PER CENT.
China 4-4.....— — @ 6 —
China 5-4.....— — @ 7 —
China 6-4.....— — @ 8 —

Metals.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
IRON.
Scotch and English Pig ℘ ton — — @32 —
Am Pig ℘ ton.....— — @32 —
Refined Bar, bad assortm't, ℘ lb.....— — @— 2
Refined Bar, good assortm't, ℘ lb.....— 2½@— 3
Plate No 1 to 9.....4 @— 5
Sheet No 10 to 13— 5 @— —
Sheet No 14 to 20— 6 @— —
Sheet No 24 to 27— 6 @— —
COPPER.
DUTY: Bolt and Braziers', 15; Pig, Bar, Old and Sheathing, Free.
Sheathing ℘ lb.....— 28 @— —
Sheathing, Old.....— 12½@— —
Sheathing, Yell— 24 @— 25
Do Old Yellow — — @10 50
Bolts.....— — @— —
Compos'n Nails— — @— 28½
TIN PLATES.
Plates, Charcoal IX ℘ box.....— — @13 —
Roofing Plates.....— — @11 —
Plates, I C Charcoal.....— — @12 —
Banca Tin slabs, ℘ lb.....— 40 @— 45
STEEL.
DUTY: Cast, Shear, and German 12 ℘ cent; other kinds, in bars 15 ℘ cent.
English Cast Steel, ℘ lb.....15 @— 16
QUICKSILVER.
Per lb.....— — @ 1 00
For export.....— — @— 65
ZINC.
DUTY: Sheets 12 per cent.
Sheets ℘ lb.....— — @— [illegible]
LEAD.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Pig ℘ lb.....— — @— 8½
Sheet.....— — @— 9
Pipe.....— — @— 10
Bar.....— — @— 9½

Naval Stores.
DUTY: Oakum free; other kinds 15 per cent.
Pitch ℘ bbl.....— — @ 5 —
Tar, American, ℘ bbl.....— — @ 6 —
Rosin.....2 75 @ 3 —
Varnish, bright.....— — @10 —
Varnish, Copal, ℘ gal.....— — @— —
Chains and Cables ℘ lb.....— — @— 6
Oars and Sweeps ℘ foot.....— 9 @— 11
Oakum, Navy,℘ lb.....— — @— 6½
Do superior.....— — @— 8

Oil.
DUTY: Sperm, Whale, and other Fish Oils of foreign Fisheries, Neatsfoot, Linseed, Hempseed and Rapeseed, 15 per cent.; Olive in casks, bottles or flasks 24 ℘ cent; Palm 4 per cent.
Olive, common, in bottles℘doz— — @ 4 50
Do Durand's.....— — @ 4 50
Do Plagniol.....— — @ 4 75
Do Bacigalupi.....— — @ 4 75
Linseed.....— 90 @ 1 10
Sperm, crude.....1 30 @— —
Coast Whale.....— 35 @— 40
Sperm, bleached— — @ 1 75
Polar, crude.....— 45 @— 50
Polar, refined.....— — @— —
ChinaNut in jars— — @ 1 05
Do do in cs.....— — @ 1 12½
Lard.....1 25 @ 1 35

Paints.
DUTY: Chalk, 5; White and Red Lead, Whiting, Litharge, Vermilion, etc, 15; Spanish Brown and Ochre, 24 ℘ ct.
Lead, Red, American ℘ lb.....— — @— 10
Lead, White, Am. pure,in oil— 9 @— 10
Ochre, Yellow, Fr. dry.....— 2½@— —
Ochre, ground.....— 6 @— 7
Spanish Brown.....No sale.
Spanish Brown ground in Oil.....— 4 @— —
Whiting.....— — @— 1½
Vermilion, Chin.— 62½@— 75
Litharge.....— 8 @— 10
Venetian Red.....— 4 @— —
Chalk.....— — @— 1
VARNISHES.
American.....1 50 @ 3 —
Tabor & Trego's London.....None.

Provisions.
DUTY: Beef, Pork, Ham and Bacon, Butter and Lard, 15 ℘ ct; Cheese 24 ℘ cent.
Beef, Mess ℘bbl— — @14 —
Beef, extra Mess, hf bbls.....— — @11 —
Pork, Clear ℘ bbl— — @18 50
Pork, Clear, ½bbl— — @10 —
Pork, Mess, bbl.....— — @16 —
Pork, Mess, ½bbl— — @— —
Pork, Prime, bbl— — @15 —
Pork, Oregon, Mess.....None.
Hams, Billings.....— — @— 20
Hams, in brine.....— — @— 12
Hams, Oregon.....— — @— 23
Bacon, sides, extra clear old— 10 @— 11
Bacon,sides, extra clear, new— 12 @— 12½
Bacon, Oregon.....— — @— 18
Beef Tongues ℘ hf bbl.....— — @— —
Butter, choice.....— 27 @— 35
Butter, fair to prime.....— 20 @— 22
Butter, inferior.— 14 @— 15
Butter Cala.....— 35 @— 55
Butter, Oregon. No sale.
Lard 10lb tins.....— 12 @— 13
Lard, kegs, choice ℘ lb.....— 11 @— 11½
Lard, Oregon.....— — @— —
Cheese, choice.....— — @— 25

Potatoes.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Calif'a ℘ 100 lb— 1¼@— 1½
Sweet.....— — @— —

Pulu.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Sandwich I.℘ lb— 14 @— 15

Rice.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Carolina, casks ℘ lb.....— 5½@— 6
China No 1.....— — @— 3½
China No 2.....— 2½@— 3
Siam white uncleaned.....— 2½@— 2½
Siam Cargo do.....— — @— 2½
Siam Paddy.....— — @— —
Patna No 1 do.....— 3 @— —
Batavia No1 do.....— 2½@— —
2d quality, do.....— 2 @— —
Manila No 1 do.....— — @— —
Manila No 2 do.....— — @— —

Salt.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Fine, 20lb bags.....— — @— 25
Fine, 10lb bags.....— — @— 16
Fine, 5lb bags.....— — @— 9
California grnd, in 5lb bags.....— — @— 7
Liverp'l Coarse, ℘ ton.....22 — 23 —
Do Screwed.....— — @— —
S I coarse.....13 — @— —
Carmen Island.....— — @— —

Sauces, &c.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Worcestershire Sauce, pts.....— — @ 3 50
Do do hf pts.....— — @ 4 —
Tomato Catsup, pts.....— — @ 1 —
Do do qts.....— — @ 1 50
PepperSauce,pts ℘ doz.....— 87½@ 1 —
Capers pts.....— — @ 3 37½
Assorted Sauces, pints.....1 25 @ 1 50

Starch.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Kingsford's.....— — @— 9
Colgate's.....— 8½@— 9

Shot.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Assorted ℘ bag.....— — @ 3 —

Soap.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Castile ℘ lb.....— — @— 13
Hill's pale No 1.....— — @— 8
Chemical Olive.....— — @— 10
Colgate's Pale.....— — @— 8
Chemical Olive.....— — @— 10
English Yellow.....— — @— 4½
Do White.....— — @— 5

Spirits.
DUTY, ALL KINDS 30 PER CENT.
Alcohol in bbls.....— — @— 67½
Do in tin.....— — @— 80
BRANDY.
Edmond Jaulin Cognac.....— — @ 3 50
A. C. Godard & Co's.....— — @ 4 75
Jas. Hennessey.....— — @ 4 75
United V. Proprietors, Cognac.....— — @ 3 50
United Proprietors Rochelle.....1 50 @ 1 75
Pinet, Castillon & Co.....— — @ 3 50
A Bonniot&Co's Cognac.....— — @ 3 25
Vignerons Unis Rochelle.....1 50 @ 1 62½
Louis Leberton Cognac.....— — @ 3 25
Bisquit,Tricoche & Co.....2 75 @ 3 —
Marett & Co.....3 25 @ 3 75
F Hamil Cognac— — @ 2 50
Pellevoisin.....1 87½@— —
Sazerac.....— — @ 4 75
Arzac Seignette 1 75 @ 1 87½
A Seignette.....— — @ 1 75
Alex. Seignette.....— — @ 1 50
G V Bernard&Co La Rochelle.....1 50 @ 1 62½
Bordeaux.....1 25 @ 1 50
Amer'n, octaves— 45 @— 47½
GIN.
Old Tom.....— — @ 1 12½
Do Swains, Boord & Co's.....— — @ 1 25
New York.....— 40 @— —
Woolfe's Schnapps.....— — @ 5 50
Booth & Sedgwick's do.....— — @ 5 —
Voldner's do.....— — @ 5 —
Charles' London Cordial.....— — @ 5 —
London Jockey Club House.....— — @ 5 00
Rynbende's Steamboat.....— — @— 90
Swan.....— — @— 90
Strawberry.....— — @— 90
Hour Glass.....— — @— 85
Crown.....— — @— 85
Dew Drop.....— — @— 85
Other b'ds Hol'd— 80 @— 82½
WHISKY.
Scotch.....1 10 @ 1 25
Irish,.....— — @ 1 10
Amer low proof,— — @— 40
Do high proof ℘ gal.....— — @— 37½
Do California.....None.
PURE SPIRITS.
American.....— 41 @— 42
RUM.
New England.....— — @— 40
Jamaica.....1 50 @ 3 —
CIDER.
Bancroft's.....— — @ 4 —
Fairbanks & Beards.....— — @ 3 25

Spirits Turpentine.
Bbls ℘ gall.....None.
Cases.....— — @ 1 —

Sugar.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Boston crushed ℘ lb.....— — @— 11½
New York do.....— — @— 11½
S Fran'sco do(A)— — @— 11½
Do do..(B).....— — @— 11¼
Do Powdered.....— — @— 12½
Dosoft crshed A— — @— 11½
Do do B — — @— 10½
Do Refined Loaf— — @— 12½
Do Yellow — 10 @— 10½
China, first qual— 7½@— —
Do second do.....— — @— 7
Do third do.....— — @— —
Ping Fa.....— — @— 8½
Manila, first qual None.
Do second do.....None.
Do third do.....None.
Batavian, Nos16, 17 and 18.....— 7½@— —
Do Nos 12@15.....None.
Sandwich Island— 5½@— 9½
New Orleans yel— 9½@— 10½
W.I. Muscovado— 7 @— 8

Spices.
Mustard, Am in ¼lbglass ℘ doz— — @— —
Do English do.....— — @— —
French.....1 50 @ 2 25
Nutmegs, whole ℘ lb.....— — @— 75
Assorted invoices, ground, in glass, selling for about home cost.
Cassia ℘ lb.....— — @— 15
Pepper Grain.....— — @— 12½
Saleratus, 1lb glass ℘ doz.....— — @— [illegible]
Do bulk ℘ lb.....— — @— 7

Teas.
Duty in American vessels from the place of growth, free, otherwise 15 ℘ cent.
GREEN.
Young Hyson, Gunpowder & Imperial, Canton made cases 1 lb canisters.— 24 @— 26
Do 2 lb canisters— 15 @— —
Do boxes.....— 24 @— 26
Young Hyson, Country made boxes.....— 45 @— [illegible]
Country packed Gunpowder & Imperial, half chests and bxs— 45 @— 80
Hyson do.....— 45 @— 70
Young Hyson do— 45 @— 80
BLACK.
Oolong, ½ chests and boxes, hlf and ¼ lb papers 20 @ 1 00
Pouchong do.....— 20 @— 60
Souchong do.....— 20 @— 55
Congou, in bulk— 20 @— 50

Tobacco.
Half lb, favorite brands... ℘ lb— 35 @— 42½
Do outside do.....— 25 @— 30
Do common do.....— 20 @— 25
Pounds, bright natural leaf.....— 40 @— 55
Goodwin's smoking, ℘ gross.....— — @ 2 75
Watson's do.....— — @ 3 50
Anderson's solace Chewing.....— — @ 6 —
Goodwin'sNYdo— — @ 5 —
Bright nat'l leaf fancy packed.....— 50 @— 75
Do ordinary.....— 30 @— 35
Kentucky Leaf.....— 15 @— 16
Goodwin's smkg— — @ 3 25

Wines.
Duty, all kinds, 30 ℘ ct. ad valorem.
Madeira, in wood per gal.....— 75 @ 3 —
Do glass ℘ doz.....— — @ 9 —
Sherry, in wood, ℘ gal.....1 — @ 4 —
Do Burdon,.....— — @ 2 50
Do glass ℘ doz. 3 50 @ 7 —
Mousley & Co.'s brands Sherry in wood ℘ gal 2 50 @ 5 50
Evans & Co do.. 2 — @ 3 50
Port,wood,℘gal— 75 @ 3 —
Do glass ℘ doz. 3 50 @ 8 —
Burgundy Port.....— — @ 1 25
Claret, Cargo, ℘ cask.....45 — @47 50
Do superior.....50 — @52 —
Do ℘ case.....3 — @ 3 50
Sauterne.....3 50 @ 3 75
Do ℘ cask.....40 — @45 —
CHAMPAGNE.
Heidsieck.....14 50 @15 75
Heidsieck & Co. 15 00 @16 00
Clc Larbre's Red16 00 @18 00
Cordon Royal.....— — @12 50
Associates Verzenay.....17 — @18 —
G H Mumm & Co's genuine.....15 — @16 —
Sparkling Cali'a— — @12 —
Jacquesson.....None.
Ordinary.....7 50 @ 9 —

Wool.
Native Cal ℘ lb— 8 @— 10
American.....— 10 @— 16

Wooden Ware, &c.
3 hooped Pails, pat'nt, paint'd, ℘ doz.....— — @ 2 37½
Nests Tubs do.....— — @ 7 75

Yeast Powders.
Preston & Merrill's, ℘ gross.....— — @20 —
Andrews' do.....— — @25 —
Hunnewell's do— — @25 —

FOR SAN DIEGO
—AND—
INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST OF APRIL, and until further notice, the S. N. Co's Steamship

SENATOR

T. W. SEELY,.....COMMANDER,

Will make THREE TRIPS per month on the Southern Coast, leaving Pacific street wharf on the

1st, 11th and 20th of each Month

At 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., as follows:

On the 1st and 20th, for SAN DIEGO, via Santa Barbara and San Pedro (Los Angeles.)

On the 11th for SAN PEDRO, via San Luis Obispo and Santa Barbara.

☞ Bills of Lading will be furnished by the Purser on board.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board or at the office of the California Steam Navigation Company, corner of Front and Jackson streets.

SAM'L J. HENSLEY,
oct1. President.

COLDS CURED!
SPEEDILY,
PLEASANTLY,
AT SMALL EXPENSE,

BY THE ONLY SCIENTIFIC METHOD, the ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS of DR. BOURNE, junction of Montgomery and Market streets. [oct6

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YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BENECIA. The eighth annual session of this Institution will commence on the 26th of October next, and continue ten months. For further particulars, apply to
aull-3m MARY ATKINS, Principal

P. M. S. S. CO'S LINE TO PANAMA,
CONNECTING
Via the Panama Railroad, with the Steamers of the North Atlantic Steamship Co. at Aspinwall.

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Departure from Folsom street Wharf.
THE ONLY SAFE AND RELIABLE ROUTE
THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP
SONORA,
F. R. BABY.....Commander.

Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA

On Thursday, October 20th, 1859,

At 9 O'CLOCK, A. M., punctually.

And connect via the Panama Railroad at Aspinwall with the MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP

ATLANTIC,
CAPTAIN

Now belonging to the North Atlantic Steamship Company.

The great speed and unrivaled accommodations of these steamers present superior inducements to passengers.

State rooms for Second Cabin Passengers are provided on this Ship.

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, midnight, OCTOBER 19th.

No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of OCTOBER 19th.

And a written order must be procured at the Company's office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to
FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

To New Orleans via [illegible].

Passengers will be furnished tickets to the anchorage at Ventura, on application at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.
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New and Choice Varieties, by the thousand, received by every steamer, direct from manufacturers in Philadelphia and New England.

STEBBINGE & COLLINS,
m13-tf J street, corner Fifth.

THE FARM.

THE OLD FARMER'S ELEGY.

On a green mossy knoll, by the banks of the brook
That so long and so often has watered his flock,
The old farmer rests in his long and last sleep,
While the waters a low, lapsing lullaby keep;
He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain;
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

The blue-bird sings sweet on the gay maple bough,
Its warbling oft cheered while holding the plow;
And the robins above him hop light on the mould,
For he fed them with crumbs when the season was cold;
He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain;
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

You tree that with fragrance is filling the air,
So rich with its blossoms, so thrifty and fair,
By his own hand was planted, and well did he say,
It would live when its planter was mouldered away;
He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain;
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

There's the well that he dug, with its water so cold,
With its wet dripping bucket, so mossy and old,
No more from its depths by the patriarchs drawn,
For the "pitcher is broken"—the old man is gone!
He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain;
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

And the seat where he sat by his own cottage door,
In the still summer eves, when his labors were o'er,
With his eye on the moon, with his pipe in his hand,
Dispensing his truths like a sage of the land;
He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain;
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

'Twas a gloom-giving day when the old farmer died;
The stout hearted mourned, the affectionate cried;
And the prayers of the just for his rest did ascend,
For they all lost a brother, a man, and a friend;
He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain;
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

For upright and honest the old farmer was;
His God he revered, he respected the laws;
Though fameless he lived, he has gone where his worth
Will outshine, like pure gold, all the dross of this earth;
He has plowed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain;
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

GILL, Mass. J. D. C.

HOW TO FEED A HORSE.

"A merchant moved out of the city," wants to know how much hay and grain he should feed his horses. He thinks there is a leak somewhere, or else, he says, "my horses eat a great deal more than I have always thought horses did. Can you tell me how much a horse should be fed?"—Yes, sir, we think we can. The Third Avenue Railroad Company, of this city, have some 80 or 90 omnibus cars on their road, which is eight miles long, extending from the City Hall to Harlem, and these cars are operated with 700 horses, which are kept at the great stables on the corner of Third Avenue and Sixty-Fifth street, upon the following daily rations: Hay, 14 to 16 pounds; meal, 14 to 16 pounds.

The hay is generally the best of Westchester timothy, bought loose and always chaffed and moistened, thoroughly incorporated with meal, and always slightly salted before feeding, but never allowed to ferment. Several men are kept constantly employed, night and day, mixing this feed, so as to have it always ready, but still fresh and sweet. The meal is generally made of the best quality of sound Indian corn, varying occasionally by mixing oatmeal or shipstuff with corn meal, and such other variations as may be deemed necessary when a horse is "off his feed." At present, some four or five tons of hay a day are cut and fed at these stables, and upon these rations the horses do a great deal of hard work, at which they wear out, or become unfit for the service, on an average of four years. Some horses, of course, eat more than others, but on the average, we should say that the rations given at these stables ought to keep any hard-working horse in the country in good condition. If the hostler requires much more than this amount, there is probably "a leak somewhere."

Any gentleman interested in the care and feeding of horses, might do a wise thing to visit these stables, and see how the thing is done—see how systematically and perfectly a large stable can be managed upon the true economical principles.

You will see "No Admittance" over the door; but go to the President or Secretary, or Stable Superintendent, and tell him who you are and what you want—that it is no idle curiosity—and you will be allowed to look and learn.—*Tribune.*

STAGGERS IN HORSES.—Animals affected with this disease are first of all observed to be weak in the back. In a day or two more they reel greatly with the hind parts, and seem in danger of falling. They are disinclined to lie down, apparently from fear of being unable to rise, and in bad cases there is considerable dullness of countenance, also a partial loss of voluntary poper in the fore legs. In a majority of instances, however, the loins and hind legs are almost exclusively affected. The appetite is little impaired for some days after the complaint has become confirmed, but there is not any disturbance of respiration, and the pulse, though sometimes fuller than is natural, is seldom much quickened. The disease is rarely fatal, when proper treatment is applied; in neglected or mistreated cases, however, the brain becomes congested, the animals are unable to stand, get down, grow restless, feverish, and not unfrequently die. Some persons have supposed the disease to be due to atmospheric influences; this, however, has never been proved, while on the other hand, it is known that change of food will cure or prevent the disease, although atmospheric influences may remain apparently the same. The treatment must be commenced by a complete change from the food the animals have been eating to simple bran diet, and a small quantity of good hay; a dose of aloes must be administered, and tepid water is to be supplied until this has operated. When the medicine has "set," half ounce doses of sulphate of iron and ginger may be given twice daily, and along with this medicine the horse may take half bran and half oats till the staggering subsides.

CURRANT TREES.—Having noticed that currant bushes may as well be made trees as shrubs, I conclude to tell you how I have seen it done. In the spring of 1832 my father commenced a garden, and among other things he set cuttings for currant bushes. I determined to experiment on one of these cuttings; as as soon as it grew, I pinched off all the leaves except the top tuft, which I let grow. The cutting was about fourteen inches long, and during the summer the sprout from this grew ten inches.

The next spring I pinched off all the leaves to about half way up the first year's growth, so as to have the lowest limbs two feet from the ground. It branched well and became a handsome tree. When it came to bear fruit, it was more productive than any other bush in the garden, and the fruit larger. It was uninfested with spiders and other insects; [illegible] could not pick off the fruit, and grass and weeds were more easily kept from the roots. I would propose that currant cuttings be set in rows about four or five feet apart each way, and trained into trees.—*Michigan Farmer.*

THE GARDEN, is a bound vol. of agricultural life, written in poetry. It is the farmer's family who set the great industries of plow, spade and hoe in rhyme. Every flower or fruit-bearing tree is a green syllable after the graceful type and curse of Eden. Every bed of beets, celery, or savory roots or bulbs, is a page of blank verse, full of *belles lettres* of agriculture. The farmer may be seen in his garden. It contains the synopsis of the character in letters that may be read across the road. The barometer hung by his door will indicate certain facts about the weather, but the garden, lying on the sunny side of the house, works with great precision the degree of mind and heart culture which he has reached. It will embody and reflect his taste, the bent and bias of his perceptions of grace and beauty. In it he holds up the mirror of his inner life to all who pass; and, with an observant eye, they may see all the features of his intellectual being in it. In that choice rood of earth he records his progress in mental cultivation and professional experience. In it he marks by some intelligent sign, his scientific and sucessful economies in the corn field. In it you may see the germs of his reading, and can almost tell the number and nature of his books. In it he will reproduce the seed-thought he has called from the printed pages of his library. In it he will post an answer to the question whether he has any taste for reading at all. Many a nominal farmer's house has been passed by the book agent without a call, because he saw a blunt, gruff negative to the question in the garden or yard.—*Elihu Burrit.*

FRUIT INCREASED IN SIZE BY THE USE OF COPPERAS.—M. Dubreuil, a celebrated European horticulturist, says that it has been proven "that melons, and various species of fruit trees, the green part of which had been watered on several occasions with a weak solution of sulphate of iron, yielded much larger fruits than those not so treated." He adds: "One of my pupils repeated the same experiments in 1854 and 1855 on pear trees. He gave the first watering as soon as the fruits were fairly set, in the end of June. He repeated the moistening every fort-night, in the evening, in order to prevent evaporation, and that absorption might be completely effected during the night. The solution was at the rate of twenty-six grains to the quart for the first three, and thirty-five per quart for the two last waterings. He sent us, in the end of February, fron a tree thus treated, an Easter Beurre, so large that it could scarcely be recognized. He obtained like results the following year. But we doubt wether the results would not have been still more successful, if the fruits alone were moistened with the solution; for then they only would experience the stimulation of their absorptive powers, and would thus draw to themselves a much greater quantity of sap, inasmuch as the absorption by the leaves would be much less intense. Experiments should therefore be made with regard to this point."—*Translation in Hovey's Magazine.*

CURING GREEN CORN.—The following is the Indian method by which they treat green corn for making succotash, &c., durring the winter. When the green corn is fit for use, a pit is dug from two to three feet in diameter at top and gradually enlarging at bottom, say five feet down, from six to eight in diameter. A large fire is then built near by, on which stones are heated, and when red-hot, the stones and live coals are shoveled into the bottom of the pit, and sprinkled over with fine loose dirt The corn is then thrown in with husks on, just as it is pulled from the stalk, until the pit is nearly full. Then comes a thin layer of loose dirt, then hot stones (enough to close the pit) and the whole covered with earth to retain the heat.—When the whole cools off (which takes several days), the pit is opened and the corn is found to be most delightfully cooked.—When cool, the husks are stripped off and and the corn dried in the sun; when thoroughly dried, the corn is shelled off easily, and is then packed away in bags for use.

MORTAR IMPERVIOUS TO WET.—Provide a square trough, say 8 feet by 4 feet by 1 feet 4 inches; put a quantity of fresh lump lime in it; add water quickly. When the lime is well boiled, having assisted that operation by frequent stirring, add the tar, (the heat of the boiling lime melts the tar,) stir it well, that every part of the lime is intimately mixed with the tar; then add sharp sand or crushed clinker, and stir well as before, after which, in about twenty hours, it will be fit for use.

STOVE POLISH.—Make a weak alum water, and mix your British lustre with it; let the stoves be cold, and brush it with the mixture; then take a dry brush and lustre, and rub the stove till it is dry. Should any part, before polishing, become sc dry as to look gray, moisten it with a wet brush, and proceed as before. By two applications a year, it can be kept as bright as a coach body.

"I'VE GOT ORDERS NOT TO GO."—"I've got orders, positive orders, not to go there; orders that I dare not disobey," said a youth, who was being tempted to a smoking and gambling saloon.

"Come, don't be so *womanish*—come along like a *man*," shouted the youths.

"No, I can't break orders," said John.

"What special orders have *you* got; come, show 'em to us, if you can; show us your orders."

John took out a neat wallet from his pocket, and pulling out a neatly folded paper, "Its here,' he said, unfolding the paper, and showing it to the boys. They looked, and one of them read aloud: "Enter not in the path of the wicked, and go not in the way of wicked men. Avoid it, pass not by it, turn from it, and pass away."

"Now," said John, "you see my orders forbid me going with you; they are God's orders, and by His help I don't mean to break them."

SAVING TIME.—A clergyman who enjoys the substantial benefits of a fine farm, was slightly taken down a few days ago by his Irish plowman, who was sitting at his plow in a tobacco field resting his horse. The reverend gentleman, being an economist, said with great seriousness, "John, wouldn't it be a good plan for you to have a stub scythe here and be grubbing a few bushes along the fence while the horse is resting?" John with quite as serious a countenance as the divine wore himself, replied, "Wouldn't it be well, sir, for you to have a tub o' potatoes in the pulpit, and when they are singing to peel 'em awhile to be ready for the pot?" The reverend gentleman laughed heartily and left.

MR WEBSTER wrote, after considerable provocation, to the editor of a newspaper, which referred to his private affairs, and especially to his not paying his debts. He said substantially: "It is true that I have not always paid my debts punctually, and that I owe money. One cause of this is, that I have not pressed those who owe me for payment. As an instance of this, I enclose your father's note, made to me thirty years ago, for money lent him to educate his boys."

IS RELIGION BEAUTIFUL?—Always! In the child, the maiden, the wife, the mother religion shines with a holy benignant beauty of his own, which nothing on earth can mar Never yet was female character perfect without the steady faith of piety.—Beauty, intellect, wealth! they are like pitfalls, dark in the brightest day, unless religion throws her soft beams around them to purify and exalt, making twice glorious that which seemed all loveliness before.

Religion is very beautiful, in health or sickness, in wealth or poverty. We can never enter the sick chamber of the good, but soft music seems to float on the air; and the burden of their song is "Lo, peace is here."

Could we look into the thousands of families to day, where discontent fights sullenly with life, we should find the chief cause of unhappiness want of religion in woman. O, religion! benignant majesty, high on thy throne thou sittest, glorious and exalted. Not above the clouds, they come never between thee and pious souls; not beneath the clouds, for above these is Heaven, opening through a broad vista of exceeding beauty.

Is religion beautiful? We answer, all is desolation and deformity where religion is not.

A CURIOUS HEATHEN HOSPITAL.—There is in Bombay a Hospital supported at an expense of 16,000 dollars annually.—The management of this hospital is entirely in heathen hands, and heathen liberality supports it. In it are supported from 50 to 100 old horses, about 175 cows and oxen, 200 dogs, for whose destruction the authorities of Bombay offer a bounty twice a year. Also a large number of cats, and monkeys, and other animals. Its charities are accessible to living beings of every species, except the human race. Men, women and children, wounded, sick and destitute, are allowed te die unaided within sight of its walls.

POOR worldlings! what will ye do when the span-length of your forenoon's laughter is ended, and when the weeping side of providence is turned to you?

From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current.

LATEST EASTERN INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the mail steamer *Sonora*, on Wednesday night, 28th ult, we are in receipt of the Atlantic city files and correspondence to 5th, and *via* New Orleans and Tehuantepec, telegraphic advices from New York to 10th ult. The Fall trade had fairly commenced in the Eastern cities, and business was quite brisk, though as yet scarcely up to the previous expectation. Monetary affairs were easy, and the Stock market active: prices of the leading securities had materially advanced, the improvement being attributable to the increased earnings of the railroads, and the easy condition of the money market. Shipments to California had greatly declined, and freights in this direction were quite low. The vessels on the berth were filling up slowly, and the prospect was that the mania for California ventures had received a decided check through the discouraging advices from this side. Elsewhere will be found more particular reference to stocks, leading articles of merchandise, &c.

Perhaps the most important intelligence received by this steamer is the arrangement entered into by the Post Office Department with the proprietors of the opposition line of steamers for the continuance of the California mail service. Whether this arrangement will become a permanent one or not, we presume will depend upon Mr. Johnson's ability, or otherwise, to make good his contract for the transportation of mails *via* Nicaragua, of which there appears to be little expectation, either on the part of the public or the Government. The New York papers were not in possession of the intelligence referred to at the date of the sailing of the mail steamer, and the latest allusion to Johnson or his line is the following, which we find in the *Journal of Commerce* of the 5th ult:

"We understand that the negotiations for the *Hermann* were this morning concluded, and that this steamer is now the property of the company that proposes to carry the mails *via* Nicaragua."

If the *Hermann* has been purchased by the Johnson company, the public on this side have not been made acquainted with the fact.

NEW YORK "LABOR MARKET."

A New York contemporary recently informed its readers, that "thousands on thousands" were "returning home" from California, in search of employment in the East. Here are some of the "latest quotations" of the "Labor Market" of that section of the world:

Bakers, $6 to $14 per week, no demand; barbers, $6 to $8, on demand; blacksmiths, $8, no demand; boat builders, $10, no demand; book-folders, $3 to $6, no demand; brewers, $8, no demand; butchers, $8 to $10 no demand; cabinet makers, $7 to $10, no demand; farm servants, $6 to $10 *per month*, no demand; female $5 to $8 per month, no demand; laborers, $6 to $8 per month, market glutted—and so on to the end of the alphabet! In a catalogue of seventy-trades and professions, "no demand" is affixed to sixty-four, and "moderate demand" to the balance, but none at wages apparently sufficient to keep soul and body together.

By the way, a correspondent writing to us from St. Louis under date of August 28th, says: "In answer to an advertisement yesterday, there were over two hundred applicants for the situation of "conductor" on the horse-car line of rail, on Franklin Avenue, wages $50 per month."—*Ib*

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The funding bill of 1858 did not provide for all the outstanding State indebtedness. Before the whole debt was funded, the limit prescribed in the law had been reached, and the Treasurer was compelled to close his books. In doing so, some two hundred thousand dollars, more or less, in bonds and warrants, were left un funded. No provision was made by law to either fund this outstanding debt or pay interest on it. The holders were thus left without remedy, except through the Legislature. That body, last session, failed to discharge its duty in the premises. It made no provision to fund the principal to pay it, or to pay the interest. This neglect of the Legislature seriously injured the credit and character of the State. The fact that the State had failed to pay either principal or interest on some two hundred thousand dollars of her indebtedness was circulated among bankers, dealers in bonds and capitalists; and, as an inevitable result, the credit of the bonds upon which the State had promised to pay interest was materially injured. Those who held the old bonds not provided for, accused California of having repudiated a portion of her honest debt.

Blame for this condition of things does not rest upon the shoulders of the people. They are neither morally nor politically responsible. They believed when they voted to legalize a debt, which the Supreme Court declared to have been unconstitutionally created, that they were voting to legalize and pay the entire debt the State was bound for. It was the fault of the Legislature that it was not done. The limit in the bill was placed at too low a figure. Had it been high enough to include every dollar, it would have been supported with equal readiness and by as large a majority.

During the last session, Senator Burton made a vigorous effort to pay the unfunded balance out of the surplus funds in the Treasury. But his bill finally failed, and the Legislasure let the whole subject pass, and thus subjected the State to the charge of having repudiated a portion of her indebtedness. The members even neglected to provide for a vote of the people upon the question of paying the balance left out of the other funding bill. This was gross neglect, and should not be repeated during the coming session. It is a matter which affects very seriously the character of the State; and candidates should have been called upon to say what they would do with this debt if elected to the Legislatuee. The question will come up next winter for final disposition. The State will be obliged to declare whether she will pay the debt, now unfunded under the late law, or whether she will disgrace herself by repudiating it. Not to provide for this balance will prove as fatal to the credit and character of the State as an Act of open repudiation.—*Sacramento Union.*

INCREASED EXPORTS.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, of the 17th ult., has the following:

The exports have been large for the season, and there appears to be a general expectation that the outward movement of produce will be still more rapidly increased in the course of a few weeks to come.

Exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to Foreign Ports, for the week ending August 15th, 1859.

	1857.	1858.	1859.
Total for the week	$937,512	$963,110	$1,574,468
Previously reported	41,780,965	37,982,292	38,861,220
Since Jan. 1st	$42,718,477	$38,945,402	$40,435,688

STATISTICS OF EMIGRATION.—The emigration from Great Britain to the United States during the past year, as shown by the report of the Commissioners just published, numbered 113,972, which is smaller than during any year since 1855.

The emigration to the American continent in 1858 was less than half that of 1847, and scarcely more than one-fourth of the average of the eight years between 1847 and 1855.

The Irish emigration for 1858 amounted to rather less than 38 per cent. of the whole. The amount remitted by Irish settlers in America for assisting emigration of friends during the past year was about $2,360,000, while, as the whole Irish emigration was only 38,656, the expense of it could scarcely have exceeded $1,000,000. During the ten preceding years, the sums remitted amounted to $49,680,000.

The number of emigrants who returned to the United Kingdom in the year 1858 was 23,904, of whom there came from America 18,841.

Between 1st January, 1847, and 31st December, 1854, no less than 2,444,802 emigrants left the United Kingdom, or on an average 305,600 a year. The highest number, 368,764, was attained in 1852, the lowest was in 1848, 248,089.

POPULATION OF CHILE.—The Valparaiso *Mercury* says:

The results of the last census show that, at the end of 1857, Chile had 1,558,319 inhabitants, which is an increase of 119,119 individuals in the space of three years, since 1854 when the general census was raised. Allowing an annual increase, says the Minister, of one in every 66 inhabitants, it will be seen that the population must be doubled in 66 years. Taking, as terms of comparison, the census of 1843 and 1854, we have a period of only 11 years; therefore we may venture to assert that 66 years is sufficient for doubling our population. Such a result is highly satisfactory. Since in England, for example, a period nearly three times as long is requisite, [illegible]

MESSRS. SHEAD, COOLARD & HUGHES, bankers, of Cincinnati, who failed in 1857, with cash liabilities over one million of dollars, have paid their creditors in full with interest. Dr. Shead, the senior partner [illegible]

SATHER & CHURCH,
BANKERS,
Corner Clay and Battery Streets,

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE AT SIGHT, IN sums to suit, on the principal Atlantic Cities. ALSO

EXCHANGE ON—London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Stuttgart, | Germany.

SHIP AND INSURE TREASURE, Under open Policies in the following named offices in New York.

Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.
Sun " " "
Union " " "
Pacific " " "

And transact a general Banking business.
P. SATHER. E. W. CHURCH.
oct6-3m

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Members can deposit any sum, from two dollars and one half upwards. Dividends declared semi-annually on payment during the term.

Any of the officers will take pleasure in giving further information in relation to the workings of the Society.

Money to loan on city property for one, two, three or four years. oct6-3m

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.,
BANKERS,
100 MONTGOMERY STREET,
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SIGHT BILLS ON
BANK OF COMMERCE,
BOSTON.
SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON
AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK
NEW YORK,
Available in the principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.

One-half per cent. per month interest allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a Certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent. premium.
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Blank Books and Fine Stationery,
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SURGEON DENTISTS,
Corner of Clay and Kearny streets,
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R. E. COLE. oct6-3m C. E. BLAKE.

MAZEPPA DRUG STORE,
Corner Clay and Sansome Streets,
SAMUEL ADAMS,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist.
☞ All orders promptly attended to. [oct6-3m

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Forwarding and Commission Merchants
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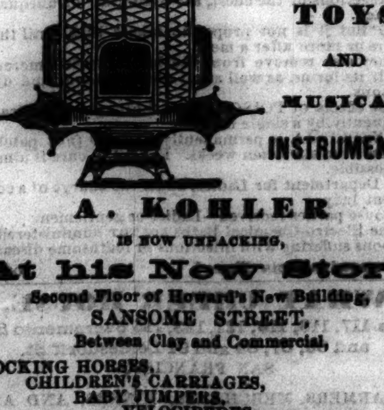
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[Successors to Johnson Canfield & Co.,]
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DEALER IN
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,
HAMS, BACON, LARD,
Apples, Cranberries,
And all other kinds of Fruits in their season.
No. 48 Washington Market, San Francisco.
Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied at lowest market rates. Articles delivered free of charge. jan12

C. D. DOLSON,
DEALER IN
FRESH AND SALT FISH,
STALLS, Nos. 29 AND 30,
New World Market,
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FARNUM, MERRILL, & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
California Produce,
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JONES, WOOLL & SUTHERLAND,
LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE STORE,
88 MONTGOMERY STREET,
Near California street.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.
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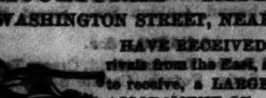
TO DEALERS IN Fancy Goods, TOYS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A. KOHLER
IS NOW UNPACKING,
At his New Store
Second Floor of Howard's New Building,
SANSOME STREET,
Between Clay and Commercial.

ROCKING HORSES,
CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES,
BABY JUMPERS,
VELOCIPEDES,
WHEELBARROWS,
WAGONS,
MARBLES,
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And an endless variety of TOYS to sell either by the CASE OR DOZEN.
....ALSO....
CHINA WARE, PURSES,
MANTEL ORNAMENTS, DOMINOES,
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RETICULES, BRUSHES,
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WATER COLORS, &c., &c., &c
....ALSO....
PIANOS, MELODEONS,
BRASS INSTRUMENTS, VIOLINS,
GUITARS, ACCORDEONS,
An extensive assortment of MUSIC BOOKS, AND
GENUINE ROMAN STRINGS.

Mr. Kohler's Large and Elegant Warerooms are filled with the largest and best assorted stock of Goods on the Pacific Coast, and dealers in the above goods should not fail to give him a call. [illegible]

AGRICULTURAL STORE.
J. D. ARTHUR.......W. F. ARTHUR
J. D. ARTHUR & SON,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,
WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR DAVIS.



HAVE RECEIVED BY LATE ARrivals from the East, and will continue to receive, a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
AGRICULTURAL GOODS,
Among which are the following, which will be sold at the
LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Reapers and Combined Machines,
OF ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES:
The Celebrated New York Reaper, cutting from 4½ to 5½ feet swath.
Burrill's, Manny's, Belott's, Atkins', and all the various styles.
PITT'S THRASHERS,
HALL'S THRESHERS,
ETC........ETC........ETC.

The subscribers having purchased and made arrangements for a full supply of Agricultural Implements in New York and Boston, they will be
In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods,
well adapted to this market, by clipper ships arriving during the season, which they can afford and
WILL SELL ON AS FAVORABLE TERMS,
As any similar establishment on the Pacific Coast.
☞ Farmers and dealers will find it to their interest to call and see the subscribers at their Agricultural Warerooms.
JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Washington Street,
my5-3m between Front and Davis, San Francisco.

SCHREIBER'S
PULU DEPOT,
180 JACKSON STREET,
Next door to Hotel International, San Francisco.
DRY PULU
IS THE
Healthiest, Softest, Cheapest,
AND
Most Durable Material for Bedding now in use
ALSO,
10,000 lbs. BEST BLACK MOSS
SOLD ONLY BY
JACOB SCHREIBER,
180 Jackson street.
FLEAS will not live in Pulu Bedding.
N. B.—Bedding of all descriptions on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail. mar1

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION!
HALE'S PATENT KEROSENE OR COAL OIL BURNER,
WILL GIVE THE LIGHT OF SIX CANDLES at an expense of only one and a half cents per hour. The Kerosene is NOT COMBUSTIBLE, and will NOT EXPLODE under any circumstances.
Being solely and purely an extract from bituminous coal, it gives the most brilliant, and at the same time the cheapest light in the world. The people of California need no longer subject themselves to the danger which the use of camphene and fluid constantly exposes them, as a cheaper and better light is obtained in the Kerosene Oil.
☞ The undersigned wish to say to the citizens of the State, DISTINCTLY, that there is NO "HUMBUG" in this matter, and for the purpose of demonstrating this fact, we will set a Lamp in any one's room who may wish to try it, and let them burn it at our expense any reasonable length of time, after which we will remove it unless they desire to keep it. Please send us your order, and we will put our proposition in execution.
BRAGG & CO.
PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:
SAN FRANCISCO.........No. 200 Washington street.
SACRAMENTO.............No. 104 J street.
aug4 3m.

WHEELER & WILSON'S



FIRST PREMIUM
FAMILY
SEWING
MACHINES!
....AT....
REDUCED RATES!

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS WERE AWARDED these Machines at the following Fairs in 1858:
Missouri State Fair, Illinois State Fair,
Mississippi State Fair, New York State Fair,
New Jersey State Fair, Maryland State Fair,
Virginia State Fair, Wisconsin State Fair,
Michigan State Fair, Pennsylvania State Fair,
Kentucky State Fair, Indiana State Fair,
CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR,
Chicago Fair, St Louis Fair,
Richmond Fair, Baltimore Fair,
San Francisco Mechanics' Fair.
au11tf

Removed Up-Stairs, 165 Kearny,
BETWEEN MERCHANT AND CLAY STREETS.
GEO. W. CHAPIN & CO'S
EMPLOYMENT OFFICE
—AND—
GENERAL AGENCY.
FIND EMPLOYMENT FOR AND SUPPLY ALL KINDS of help. MEN AND WIVES FOR FARMS, HOTELS AND FAMILIES.
House Servants, Harness-makers, Finishers,
Stewards, Book-keepers, Coopers,
Farm Hands, Teachers, Painters,
Day Laborers, Engineers, Sail Makers,
Lumbermen, Porters, Marble Cutters,
Machinists, Miners, Masons,
Cooks, Laborers, Bricklayers,
Coachmen, Gas Fitters, Plasterers,
Gardeners, Clerks, Millers,
Laundresses, Salesmen, Brewers,
Sawyers, Bakers, Jewelers,
Moulders, Confectioners, Engravers,
Seamstresses, Shipsmiths, Tailors,
Grooms, Locksmiths, Brick Makers,
Florists, Coppersmiths, Hostlers,
Teamsters, Gunsmiths, Butchers,
Blacksmiths, Metal Turners, Dairymen,
Carpenters, Wood Turners, Etc., etc., etc.
Boot-makers, Boiler Makers,
Chinese Cooks and Laborers supplied.
Also, in connection with the above, a
HOUSE BROKERAGE AND REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
Attend to renting houses, stores, leasing land, &c.
BILLS COLLECTED, LOANS NEGOTIATED,
GOODS BOUGHT ON COMMISSION, &C.
☞ *Country orders, promptly attended to.*
je2-tf. SAN FRANCISCO.

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FURNISHER.
NATHANIEL GRAY HAS TAKEN that large brick building, 155 Sacramento st., corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for
FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.
COFFINS, of all sizes and styles.
PLATES AND SCREWS, wholesale and retail.
N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world
☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.
☞ 155 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal.
aug15-3m

Pacific Insurance Agency,
OF
HARTFORD, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO'S.
HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Hartford, capital and surplus.......$900,000
PHOENIX.......550,000
CHARTER OAK.......350,000
MERCHANTS'.......200,000
GOODHUE (New York,).......200,000
GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE, (Philadelphia).......300,000
QUAKER CITY.......250,000
NEPTUNE.......150,000
Total capital and surplus.......[illegible]
Insurance taken on the most favorable terms on brick and frame Dwellings, Stores, Stocks, Groceries and farms; also [illegible]
MARINE INSURANCE [illegible]
FIRE RISKS taken in all parts of the State and Oregon.
HOLMAN & FOWLER.
[illegible]

EXCELSIOR
STEAM PRINTING OFFICE.



TOWNE & BACON,
(Late Whitton, Towne & Co.)
PROPRIETORS OF THE ABOVE well known Printing Establishment, take this occasion to inform their friends and the public, that they now possess facilities unsurpassed by any office in the State, for the performance of every style of
PRINTING,
—SUCH AS—
Posters, Billheads, Circulars,
Handbills, Stock Books, Billets,
Programmes, Certificate do., Labels,
Books, Bills Lading, Tickets,
Pamphlets, Newspapers, BusinessCards,
Show Cards, Magazines, Address do.,
Bills Fare, Law Blanks, Blank Books.
And in fact everything that can be printed: and the principal recommendations for their work are the
Low Prices at which it is done, and its Superior Style and Elegance.
They have the advantage of a POWERFUL STEAM ENGINE, and two of ADAMS' PATENT POWER PRESSES for fine book and newspaper work, acknowledged through out the United States to be the
Best Presses for Good Work ever Invented
For book work they possess large fonts of type, most of which is new, by means of which a clearness is given to the print that can never be obtained from worn-out material.
The office is also supplied with a large quantity of ENGRAVINGS, suitable for every occupation and want; which, by judicious use, render work of many kinds far more attractive to the eye and better adapted to claim public attention.
The proprietors are PRACTICAL PRINTERS, and devote their time exclusively to their business—thus guaranteeing those who favor them with orders that their work will be well and promptly done.
Parties in the Interior wishing anything in the way of Printing or Book Binding, can send their orders by Mail or Express, which will receive prompt attention.
Address TOWNE & BACON.

TREMONT HOUSE
JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN MONTGOMERY & SANSOME STS.



SAN FRANCISCO.
THE ABOVE HOTEL IS A FOUR STORY GRANITE Front, Fire Proof Building, and conducted as a
LEADING TEMPERANCE HOUSE.
Persons arriving by the Sacramento, Stockton, Alviso or Napa boats will easily find this house, by walking directly up the street they land at about four blocks, to
124 AND 126 JACKSON STREET,
between Sansome and Montgomery,
Where they will find a well arranged FIRST CLASS HOUSE with neatly furnished Single and Family Rooms, at very moderate prices.

CLINTON
TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
Nos. 87 and 89 Pacific Street.
STILL CONTINUES TO GIVE BETTER BEDS AND better board, forthe Prices charged, than any other establishment in San Francisco.
☞ Give me a call. F. E. WEYGANT.
☞ A Baggage Wagon bearing the name of the TREMONT and CLINTON HOTELS will be at each boat to convey baggage free
feb3-ly F E WEYGANT.

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
No. 80 and 82 DAVIS STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
LOCATED NEAR THE STEAMSHIP AND STEAMboat Landings, renders it convenient for the traveling public
The House is well arranged for Families and single persons.
The reputation of this House is too well known to require comment.
This, the first Temperance House opened in the State of California, is still conducted on the same plan which has given it the enviable name it has so long enjoyed.
The continued support of a liberal traveling public is solicited.
A. SMITH, SUCCESSOR TO
I. HILLMAN,.......Proprietor.
jy18-6m

PHINEAS BANNING,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
NEW SAN PABLO and LOS ANGELES
Los Angeles County, Cal.,
AND PROPRIETOR OF
The United States Mail Stage Line
BETWEEN
NEW PORT AND LOS ANGELES,
CONNECTING WITH THE
OVERLAND MAIL CO.'S STAGES,
For St. Louis, Missouri, and Memphis, Tenn.
Passengers by this Line are conveyed on the steamer "COMET" to New Port, which is 18 miles from Los Angeles.
At New Port Six Horse Concord Coaches are always in readiness to convey them to Los Angeles.
Particular attention paid to the sale of Lumber, Flour, Barley &c. &c. jan13-1yr

COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA.
COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.
AT OAKLAND.
BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.
REV. HENRY DURANT, A. M.......PRINCIPAL.
WILLIAM K. ROWELL, A. M. FRANKLIN WARNER.
JOSE MANUEL Y'BAINEZ. WARREN HOLT.
Site and Buildings.
The site of this School is a choice spot on the Encinal of Oakland. While its nearness to the great center of trade and motion in the State, and its position on the same Bay, renders it easy of access to visitors, it is sufficiently remote and separate to secure to the student a safe and proper seclusion.
The principal buildings are the Mansion House and the Academy Hall. The Mansion House is a three-story building, well finished, of ample dimensions, and arrangements suitable for the accommodation of such a number of resident pupils as may be desired. The Academy Hall is a fine structure, 60 feet by 30, with wings, affording a common Study Hall and Recitation Rooms, sufficient for one hundred and fifty pupils.
The grounds are ample, embracing an area of several acres, beautifully shaded by lofty oaks, and furnished with a gymnasium.
Studies.
The Studies are divided into three courses. The first, of two years, is introductory to the others. The second and third are of three years each: the one of these is preparatory to College; the other comprises the branches of a Common English Education, with extra and optional studies, adapted to special business professions and pursuits.
Boarding.
Students from abroad, unless they shall reside in the families of particular friends or other guardians, are expected to board at the Mansion House, in the family of Mr. Holt, one of the principal teachers, where they are to enjoy as far as practicable, the advantages of a home.
The price of board, room, lights, washing, evening instruction and family care, for each pupil, is $7 50 per week, payable every four weeks in advance.
Students are expected to furnish their own rooms; but if any prefer it, the Institution will provide the furniture, charging an entrance fee of $10 00. It is particularly requested, also, that articles of clothing be distinctly marked with the owner's name. Price of board is not remitted in case of absence, except for the reasons specified for remitting tuition.
TIME.—The Academic year commences on the 3d Wednesday in December, and the second, on the 3d Wednesday in June.
Terms of Admission.
No applicant for admission will be received without giving evidence of entire freedom from bad habits, or a reliable pur pose to keep clear of such habits in future. No applicant shall be admitted to any degree in either of the courses, without having passed a satisfactory examination in all the previous studies.
Prices of Tuition.
In the Studies of Introductory Course.......$5 00 per month
" " Common English Course.. 6 00 "
With addition of either of Modern Languages 9 00 "
Higher Mathematics and Natural Sciences....10 00 "
Preparatory to College.......9 00 "
Drawing.......3 00 "
Conditions of Payment.
Payment for Tuition is *in all cases required in advance*, and it is not remitted on account of absence, unless the student is discharged, or his absence is occasioned by some providential necessity.
If payment is made in advance for a whole session, the Treasurer's receipt will be good to the holder for tuition during any five months of the same year.
The College.
The College will be open for a Freshman Class at the commencement of the Collegiate year, in July, 1860, at which time such means of instruction will have been provided as the very best accommodation of the Class shall demand.
For admission or information, application may be made by letter or otherwise, to Rev. Henry Durant, Principal, Oakland, Cal
San Francisco, Oct., 1859. SAM'L H. WILLEY, Sec. of Trustees.

FOLSOM INSTITUTE.
THIS INSTITUTION, INCORPORATED AS A HIGH School, under the control of an independent Board of Trustees, is beautifully located in the Foot Hills at Folsom, the terminus of the S. V Railroad, easily accessible from all parts of the State. A large brick building, three stories high, finished throughout, has been completed expressly for this enterprize. It includes the family residence of the Principal, rooms for twenty-eight boarding pupils, dining hall and large schoolroom under the same roof. Ladies alone will lodge in the present building; male students can be accommodated in the residences of excellent families.
Thorough instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best academies in the East, and none as students are desired except those who wish to make the best improvement of the advantages here enjoyed.
Whole expenses for board, tuition, room, family superintendence, and fire wood, $[illegible] per month, paid monthly in advance.
Students furnish their own rooms except that stoves are provided.
No visitors are desired on the Sabbath.
For information, address the Principal at Folsom.
Rev. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Principal.
TRUSTEES.
FRANCIS CLARK, R. F. HOSKINS,
A. P. CATLIN, C. T. H. PALMER,
A. O. DONALDSON, S. BRADLEY,
S. V. BLAKESLEE, A. G. KINSEY.
Folsom, Oct. 1859.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
—AND—
MACHINE SHOP,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
ESTABLISHED IN 1850.
THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE TO MANUfacture, at the above Establishment, every description of
MACHINERY,
AND OF
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS,
WE ARE SOLE MAKERS OF
Howland's Patent Rotary Quartz Mill,
Which have now been thoroughly tested in many localities, and are believed to offer many advantages over any other mill now in use. We also manufacture
QUARTZ MILL MACHINERY
of any other description required;
SAW AND FLOUR MILL MACHINERY,
STEAM ENGINES,
Force Pumps, etc., etc.
Quartz Miners can be supplied at short notice with
Screens of any degree of Fineness,
Made from the Best Russia Iron, and in the most perfect manner. We have facilities for furnishing this article to any extent which may be required.
Orders are respectfully solicited for any of the above, or other articles in our line. It is our design to turn out the best work, for which we have facilities at least not inferior to those of any other establishment on the Pacific coast, and at the most reasonable prices.
GODDARD HANSCOM & RANKIN,
Late Goddard & Co.
San Francisco, August 7th, 1858. no4

FULTON FOUNDRY.
AND
IRON WORKS.
HINCKLEY & CO.,
First street, between Market and Mission streets,
San Francisco,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Quartz Mills, Saw Mills, Steam Engines,
PUMPS, &c., &c.
All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to Iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done. Pattern making in all its various forms.
Prices Reasonable.
D. B. HINCKLEY, WM. E. WORTH, WM. A. FIELD,
no18-6m PROPRIETORS.

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S
STEAM BOILER WORKS,
The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast. Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makres
ALL ORDERS FOR NEW WORK OR THE REpairing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.
☞ Old Stand—Corner Bush and Market Sts., San Francisco.
LEWIS COFFEY. 2a d9 J. N. RISDON.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN.
BEING THE
SEVENTH TIME RECEIVED
AGAINST ALL COMPETITORS!!
R. H. VANCE,
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.
HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best Ambrotypes and Photographs,—it is guaranteed that all who favor me with a call are sure to obtain better work than can be produced at any other rooms in the State. I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much REDUCED PRICES, to conform to the times.
Having reduced my prices more than THIRTY PER CENT. no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.
It has been acknowledged by all that during the past SEVEN YEARS I have far excelled all other Artists in California, in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.
Our Plain Photographs have never been equalled, and they are pronounced in the Eastern States to be superior to any taken there or in Europe.
Our Crayon Portraits from miniature to life size can not be surpassed. I have secured the best talent in the State to work them.
Hereafter our India Ink Photographs will be superior to anything in this branch of the art ever before executed in this country. As a warrant for this assertion, I have only to inform the public that I have made arrangements for my India Ink work, with the Nahl Bros., and with Mr. Edouart, (who has recently arrived from Europe,) and who are known to be the best Artists in the State and who have an European reputation.
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS.
I have received the assistance of two more of the best Artists in the State, in connection with Mr. Wise, whose reputation as an Artist is well known, to color Photographs in oil or water colors. Those wishing Colored Photographs either on paper or on canvass, can hereafter depend upon the perfection of the work with more dispatch than heretofore.
Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, Ishall continue to give my patrons the
GENUINE PATENT AMBROTYPES
at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms, called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up UNSEALED—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by change of climate, dampness and other accidents to which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass. Atmospherically Sealed, and will stand FOREVER.
You have but to ask yourselves the simple question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses, or one exposed to air and dampness? All know that on a picture not sealed, dampness will collect in the space between the two glasses, and passing on to the picture will spot it, and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.
I have also introduced into my establishment, Stereoscopic Likenesses on glass, the only ones of the kind taken in the State. Also, Stereoscopic Views of the principal places in the State, with forty different views taken in the Yo-Semite Valley, (including its immense water falls of which one is twenty-five hundred feet high,) and of the Mariposa Big Trees, one of which is ninety-four feet in circumference.
Duplicates of the above views can be furnished if ordered.
I have arranged my business, so that hereafter I shall be at my rooms at all times, to attend personally to my patrons; and with the assistance of my operators who have been with me for years, and of the other attaches of my establishment, I can safely guarantee that all who favor me with a call will receive the best of work with dispatch, as I have Four Operating Rooms, and five distinct Lights, which enables me to suit the Light to the various styles of features, by which PERFECT LIKENESSES of all may be obtained, and without detention to my numerous customers, having FOUR TIMES the capacity of any other room in the State.
Remember the Place.
R. H. VANCE,
aug 12-3m. cor. Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

HUCKS & LAMBERT.
Patent Anti Friction
AXLE GREASE
FACTORY NATOMA ST
DEPOT 101 JACKSON St
SAN FRANCISCO.

LANGTON'S PIONEER EXPRESS,
CONNECTING AT MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA WITH
RELIABLE EXPRESSES
To all Parts of California, the Atlantic States and Europe.
WE WILL DISPATCH DAILY Expresses from the following places:
In Sierra County.
Downieville, Goodyear's Bar, Monte Christo,
Forest City, Scale's Diggings, Poker Flat,
Smith's Flat, Brandy City, Cox's Bar,
Minnesota, Morrison's, Nebraska City,
Chips' Flat, Craig's Flat, NativeAme'n Hill,
Eureka, Indpendence Hill,
In Yuba County.
Park's Bar, Greenville, Galena Hill,
Ousley's Bar, Oregon House, Young's Gold Hill
Rose's Bar, Foster's Bar, Slate Range,
Long's Bar, Camptonville, Indian Valley,
Timbuctoo, Railroad Hill,
In Nevada County.
Washington, Snow Point, Moore's Flat, (or Clinton.)
Alpha, Cherokee, Woolsey's Flat,
Monteruma, San Juan, Orleans Flat,
Little York, Humbug City, Eureka South,
Red Dog, French Corral,
Sweetland's,
MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA.
☞ TREASURE, PACKAGES and LETTERS transmitted to and from the above points with unrivaled dispatch and security.
☞ GOLD DUST and COIN forwarded to all parts of the United States and Europe, insured or uninsured, at as low rates as can be done by any house with security.
Our Treasure Express will always be accompanied by faithful Messengers.
☞ NOTES, DRAFTS, BILL, &c., collected or negotiated, and all orders attended to promptly.
☞ PURCHASES of every description made. Forwarding of Merchandise and Commissions of every nature, attended to intelligently and with promptitude.
ja 17 LANGTON & CO., Proprietors.